PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,906—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th	July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	[illegible]	11th	"
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th	"
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th	"
ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th	"
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Crokman	22nd	"
PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th	Sept.
ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th	"
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th	"
PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	26th	"

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pasnni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,986 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd July.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flancin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ... ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Taft	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

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LONDON, W. C.

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VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
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IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

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WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

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WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

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WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose Income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 4.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st July, 1903.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

UNDER instructions of the Liquidator of the above Company and by and with the consent of the Mortgagee in possession, the very VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, admeasuring 59,642 square yards or thereabouts, at Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay, together with the Cotton Mill (31,632 Mule and 13,912 Ring Spindles), Engine House, Tenements and Buildings standing thereon, as also the Boilers, Steam Engines, Fixed and Moveable Machinery, Mill Gear, Millwright's Work, Fixtures, Tools, Implements, Utensils, and things on the Mill Premises (save and except the Stock of Coal) WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at a date to be fixed hereafter, probably in the third week of July next.

Full particulars of the Property and Conditions of the Sale will be available shortly. For permission to view the Property apply to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Duly Constituted Attorney of the Liquidator.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

Address :—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhawtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

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Third do ..... „	3½

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum .....Rs.	12	Per Annum .....Rs.	13
Half-yearly ..... „	6	Half-yearly ..... „	7-8
Quarterly ..... „	3	Quarterly ..... „	3-12

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1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jones Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,537,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£37,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—
Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970
Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 30.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£2 11 16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£26 3/4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	365 7/8	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/4	= — 1/16
3 months hence	24 1/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	52 5/8	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14 1/2	= + 1
Berlin "	20'40	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 87 1/4	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= uncharged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 " "	2 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= + 3/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= + 1/8

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11 1-4d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 30 1-2. June-July. London Sellers easy.
Linseed Bold 35 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Arrival.—Steamer Dido and Neidenfels.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6 63 — 24. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'32	6'31	6'11	5'33
— 14	— 13	— 11	— 14
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'19	5'35	5'28	5'27
— 9	— 5	— 4	— 4
	Feb.-Mar. 5'26 — 4		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	2,200 "
Exports to Great Britain	"
Do. do. Continent	8,000 "
Mid-Uplands	13·00 — 5
Futures, month of July	12·30 — 18
Do. do. December	9·36 — 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/8 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	12·00 + 13
Do. do. December	9·33 + 20
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 30th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	8,000 bales.
Wheat	19,480 cwts,
Linseed	21,737 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	18,253 "
Gingellyseed	3,174 "
Poppyseed	4,864 "
Groundnuts	167 "
Castorseed	4,508 "
Rice	5,647 "
Myrabolams	1,331 "
Cottonseed	3,569 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do do	170
Marks	3 do do	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	123
Shanghai	30 do do	171
Japan	30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent, Tone steady.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-12

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 18th June	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 25th June	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th June	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier. Ready	6	13	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8	0
Do Forward	5	8	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Do Forward	5	14	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone weak. Ready	6	6	10
Forward	6	9	6
Castorseed.—Tone dull. Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady upwards tendency.

Club No. 1	Rs.	28	8
Hard Red	"	23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000 Bales
Imports	5,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'60	6'13	6'13
+9	+9	+10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
---	---	---	---	---
5'59	5'45	5'38	5'37	5'36
+10	+10	+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The local market is steady and there is a fair enquiry from Exporters. Mills are buying quietly. New Crop closes steady at Rs. 231 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 178 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Brownugger 4 7-16.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	14	9	64
Total plague deaths to date	261,837	214,691	
Same date last year	3	6	75

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 28th June 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th June 1903— G I P R system	2,10,350	5,63,692	3,574	7,77,596
I M R do	50,017	1,42,461	372	1,92,850
Total	2,60,247	7,06,153	3,946	9,70,446
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21 st June 1902— G I P R system	2,00,772	4,61,356	12,401	6,74,529
I M R do	44,499	1,23,165	194	1,70,658
Total	2,45,271	5,86,521	13,335	8,45,187
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+ 9,578	+1,02,336	— 8,827	+ 1,03,087
I M R	+ 5,518	+ 17,296	— 622	— 22,152

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 22, at Quetta, the wife of G H Anderson' Indian Army, of a son.
BLAIR—June 24, at Motihari, the wife of R W Blair, of a son.
COLLINS—June 20, at Bangalore, the wife of E Collins, Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Estates, Nadivatum, The Nilgiris, of a son.
MAYES—June 22, at Simla, the wife of W Mayes, I P F, of a daughter (still-born).
OBEIDULLA.—June 15, at Bhopal, the wife of Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, second son of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, of a daughter.
SPENCE—June 26, at Bilaspur, C P, the wife of Herbert Spence, D S C, of a daughter.
SANDERS—June 27, at No. 3, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of H J Sanders, of a son.
WATSON—June 28 at 19, Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of James Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOALER—CHARLESWORTH—June 22, at All Souls', Coimbatore, by the Rev H L Wall, Railway Chaplain, Albert Edward Boaler, Reserve Inspector, Mangalore, to Ethel Ivy (Litta), second daughter of R Charlesworth, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Irving.

DEATHS.

BOREHAM—June 22, accidentally drowned while swimming in the tank, at Bor Boroah Tea Estate, Debrugarh, Assam, Geo. S Boreham.
HASHMAN—June 20, at Bulandshahr, Priscilla Hashman, the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Rahman, Senior, aged 61 years and 7 months.
INNES—June 23, at Chittivalsah, (Bimlipatam), of typhoid, David, youngest son of John and Lizzie Innes, in his 22nd year.
PIFFARD—June 21, at Darjeeling. Gertrude, the beloved wife of F E Piffard, R I P.
REID—June 27, at Baraoora Tea Estate, David Reid, the infant son of David and Annie Reid.
SYED ASGHAR ALI—June 23, at Allahabad, after three days illness, of cholera, Syed Asghar Ali (of Delhi), District Surveyor, Allahabad, aged 48 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 5-8m. 5 21 ., Low water, 10-53m.
Third Criminal Sessions.
League Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon at 5-15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tara entered and the steamer Sofala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oceanien entered and the steamers Goolistan and Bengal left the dock yesterday.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.—The Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., has received a telegram from the Head Office, announcing that the net profit for the half year ending 30th June amounts to Yen 1,430,000.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendances at the Bombay Native Dispensary during June, was 211, the number of admissions was 2 125, and the prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1903 was 4,374; the daily average being 146; new admissions 907; Parsees 699; Hindoos, 2,310; Mahomedans, 1,032; and Christians, 333; fifty-four children were vaccinated last month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoabay, per extra s.s. Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SALE OF COCAINE IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector McLaughlin of the Abkari Department, charged Mogerali Murukhanali, a pan seller of Gulsilwady, with selling cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—Mr. Nadarshaw Hormusjee Dinshaw, a Young Parsee, the son of a well-known Parsee of Jolapore, has passed the examination in Second M. B. examination in England. He is to appear in the head London M. D. examination. His younger brother is, at present studying medicine in Manchester.

AN ENTERPRIZING PARSEE MERCHANT.—By the French Mail steamer Oceanien, which leaves today for Marseilles, Mr. Nasarvanjee Bomanjee Punthaki proceeds to America, with the intention of making New York his headquarters for the purpose of trading in Indian manufactures. He takes with him a quantity of goods to be followed by other consignments.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LIMITED.—The net profits of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, for the year ended 30th June amount to Rs 2,02,343. The usual dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum will be paid, and the balance remaining Rs. 82,343 carried forward. The new issue of 5 lakhs of capital has been fully subscribed at Rs. 108 per share premium, and the 5 lakhs thus obtained will be added to the Reserve Fund raising that fund to 19 lakhs.

THEFT OF A CARRIAGE LAMP.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Aldridge charged Bhamba Dhunia, a municipal cart driver, with stealing a carriage lamp valued at Rs. 14-8 belonging to Mr. Jehangir H. Mody, the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel. The lamp was missed from the stables of the Hotel on Tuesday evening, and on a report being made to the police, it was traced to the possession of the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW BANDSTAND.—The Bombay Government have resolved to erect a new Bandstand on the site of the old one, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,600. Plans and specifications have been prepared, and the work will be taken in hand at once. The present structure has been found defective in several respects. The acoustic properties are nowhere inasmuch as the sound of music is lost at even a short distance from the stand. It does not afford protection to the bandsmen from rain; nor does it provide sufficient seats for the musicians; nor enough light to read the scores of music. The new bandstand will be lit up with electric light, and in every other respect it will be a stand in a European style and worthy of a great city like Bombay. The design will be an octagonal one, with ornamentations on the eight sides, with a beautiful tower built of Porebundar stone.

SIR ERNEST SATOW AND BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—A communication has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from the Millowners' Association inviting those members of the Chamber who are interested in the China Trade to be present at a Conference with Sir Ernest Satow, H. M.'s Minister in Peking, in the rooms of the Chamber on Friday, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m.

In view of the shortness of the interval I am directed by the Committee to beg that you will allow them to use your columns for the purpose of conveying this courteous invitation to the members concerned.—I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRED NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st July, 1903.

THE conditions on which Government is granting land situated on the Jhelum Canal to nazarana-paying tenants are considerably more stringent than those which were enforced on the Chenab Canal; but they will tend to ensure that the original intentions of Government in opening up the immense tract along the new canal, on what are, after all, extremely reasonable terms, are carried out. In the first place, all grantees must be by birth and family connected with the Punjab, which is for the present to be deemed to include the North-West Frontier Province and then, except with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, no grant will be made to any but members of an agricultural tribe, as notified under the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at an adjourned sitting of the third Criminal Sessions yesterday.

OLD OFFENDERS ADMITTING GUILT.

The accused in the following nine cases pleaded guilty to the offences charged against them, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment :—

Raojee Atmaram pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking and theft, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Matlan Antone, alias Manuel Francis, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft as a servant, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The same prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night in order to commit theft, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The same prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a building, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, the three sentences of seven years each to run concurrently.

Chand Gassum pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to notify his change of address to the police for another term of three years.

Dowlatta Bhamboo, alias Rama Govind, on pleading guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Subbana Amir, alias Elibibur Madurbur, alias Badoo Pirojee, on pleading guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night with intent to commit theft was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Doolabh Ambashankar, on pleading guilty to a charge of using as genuine a forged document and cheating, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mahomed Hussain Shaik Hussain, on pleading guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

The trial of Yacoob Kader, on a charge of kidnapping and wrongfully concealing a girl named Fatma, an alleged minor, was proceeded with. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended. Some further evidence was adduced for the prosecution, and the counsel and his lordship having addressed the jury, the latter, by a majority of seven to two, returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship asked the jury to retire and come to a closer unanimity. On returning into court after half an hour, the foreman said the jury were divided as before, that is seven for guilty, and two for a verdict of not guilty.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT.

Ismail Khan Mahomed Khan was charged with kidnapping a little boy named Tookaram Bapoo from the lawful guardianship of his mother, and with theft of two silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 10, from the person of the boy. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended. It appeared that, on the 5th June last, as the boy was playing at marbles near the Mustan Tank, the accused told him to come along with him, and taking advantage of a retired place, abstracted the ornaments from his person. On the mother coming home in the evening, she missed her boy, and on making a search, found him near the Null Bazaar. The same evening the prisoner was brought to her by the police with the missing ornaments, which she at once recognised as her property.

At the close of the case the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was acquitted and discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Laxman Tuk ram, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a Bandi containing a watch and six rupees in cash, the property of one Hiralal Mchanlal living in Barthaya Mohalla. The accused was seen by a servant of the complainant, who raised a cry, and the accused was arrested by a Parsee passer by.

The accused was unanimously found guilty and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

418,02—Kanga and P—Pai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kinjee—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
661,02—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Meghraj and others vs Kalliandas Vithaldas in person—Edgelow G and W.
150,03—Payne and Co—Savjee D. na vs Mooljee Naran and others—D D Romer.
578,00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H.
42,03—M R Vali Hormusjee Bamonjee Khan vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co Unwalla and P for postponement.
496,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M Hard M and Payne and Co.
677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Varidas—B Raghavara.
482,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Premji and others—Thakerdas and Co.
690,02—D D Romer—Haribhand Bhembari vs Parwatibai widow.
837,01—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.
680,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cooverjee Jamseejee Dharuwalla and another vs Framjee Heerajee Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.
291,02—Daptari and F—David Wallar Rodgers and others vs Essabhoy Mosla Abdulali—Mirza and M.
756,02—Dikshit and J—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustomji Vikaji—In person.
252-02—Nanu and H—Lidhur Pragjee and another vs Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.
161-02—Tyabjee and Co—Purshotum alias Kabul Manecklal vs Bai Itchha widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.
786-02—Sorabjee and J—Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Ibradim vs Aziabibi widow and others—In person.
737-93—Matubhai J and M—Hargovandas Khoobhabhai and others vs Kutboodin Abdool Rahim Paloba and others—D D Romer.
302-1150-5-01—Crawford B and Co—Gidhar Shamjee and another vs Tribhoovandas Laloobhoy—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

347,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Mansook'al J and M D D Romer.
124,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.
492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Litils and Co E G and W.
847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.
754,01—Captain and Y—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.
120,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholia and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.
592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsa'i Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.
147,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.
196,03—Crawford B and Co—Pandnram Rowji Dhore vs Ragunath Vithal Bootha—Jamshedji and R.
750,02—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagreel vs S Baseredin and others—D D Romer.
274-02—Mulla and M—Surajmul Choonilal vs Maneckhand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. OCEANIEN.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 3 p.m., per Messageries Maritimes Company, steamer Oceanien from Victoria Dock No 4, for Marseilles etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 2, 15 p.m., sharp. Native servants and ayahs, and deck passengers must be at the Princes Dock disinfecting shed at 1 p.m. with all their baggage :—

Mr Whately
Mr Maukelow
Mr H Meyer
Mrs Kendall
Major C F Whyte
Mr J W Mawbood
Mr N B Panthuky
Mr H E Horring
Mr Bring
Mr F W Johnson
Mr T W Mathews
Mr Blin
Mr Vollet and 2 children
Mr Revol
Mr and Mme Gisardot and 3 children
Mrs Roget
Mrs Meleart
Mr Wright
Mr Sadoue
Mr Conrant
Mr L Mainson
Miss E Gordon
Mr J A Betham
Mr Mohomedaly
Capt A E Edward

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Wednesday.—The only important change in the pressure is a slight to brisk decrease in the Malabar and Ceylon. A trough of low pressure in Northern India is exchanged in position, and continues lying close against the Himalaya. Rain has been made general in Burma, but is still light, and light to moderate showers are reported from Assam, Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. Hazaribagh has received 2½ inches, Cherrapoonjee two, Mymensing and Dhulia 1½, Moulmain, Akyab, Tavoy, Tsungoo, Dibrugarh, Burdwan and Ranchi one inch. Light showers have fallen in the West Coast and slight to moderate shower in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and in the west of the Central India plateau. Raichur has received 2½ inches, Raipur 1½, Bombay, Kurnool Hyderabad (Deccan,) and Indore one inch. The rainfall though still light on the West Coast is apparently extending into the interior of the Peninsula, and showers may again occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces during the day, and may increase to some extent in the former area. Rain in North-east India is still likely to be confined mainly to Assam and Bengal, and will probably be only light in Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Tara, Captain F. Herrington, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon, reports having experienced strong South-west monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. The same Company's steamer Captain J. B. Safford, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather from Colombo to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	23 88	23 42	23 43	26 24
Wednesday, 1st June	0 99	0 22	0 53	01 44
Total	24 87	23 64	24 04	28 68
Total fall to July 1, 1902	7 08	11 44	9 92	9 77
Total fall to July 1, 1901	34 46	25 79	27 98	26 31

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In. Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 1st July	0 43

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat	29·432	SE	3	90°8	85°5	0·03	0·03	— 0·33
Aden	29·399	ESE	9	94°3	80°7	73	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·581	SSE	6	105°4	82°9	41	0·00	— 0·33
Sirsa	29·592	SW	4	102°3	80°1	53	0·40	+ 1·49
Delhi	29·68	W	4	101°2	80°7	38	0·12	— 3·59
Agra	29·567	NW	6	103·0	85°3	55	0·11	— 3·05
Cawnpore	29·562	W	7	103°4	85·0	57	2·07	— 2·22
Allahabad	29·580	W	5	106·6	86·0	56	0·61	— 5·89
Jhansi	29·599	WSW	4	103°3	85°2	66	1·20	+ 5·27
Jacobabad	29·744	Calm	2	108°4	88·1	71	0·13	+ 0·71
Karachi	29·924	SW	15	94°	85°3	69	0·45	— 0·7
Jeypore	29·822	WNW	5	101·2	79°6	47	0·02	0·22 — 2·0
Ajmere	29·723	SW	4	100·9	81·0	53	...	0·19 — 2·48
		WSW						
Deesa	29·673		14	103·1	82·6	61	...	0·02 — 2·51
Ahmedabad	29·689	NNW	5	100·8	82·1	63	...	0·11 — 6·98
Bhuj	29·678	W	16	98·8	79·4	71	...	0·02 — 2·13
Jamnagar	29·683	WSW	21	95·6	77·2	62	0·4	— 3·35
Dwarka	29·188	WSW	17	89·9	82·8	72	...	0·40 ...
Rajkot	29·694	WNW	12	102·4	76·6	64	...	0·26 — 5·17
Bhavnagar	29·703	NW	8	96·6	77·5	68	...	2·18 — 4·02
Veraval	29·702	WNW	14	89·1	83·2	76	...	1·02 — 4·36
Neemuch	29·812	WNW	9	95·0	74·7	79	0·47	1·05 — 4·27
Indore	29·684	NW	6	92·3	73·6	91	1·22	7·08 — 0·45
Sanger	29·64	W	3	93·4	75·1	83	...	1·63 — 7·92
Jubulpore	29·639	WSW	3	91·5	76·1	79	0·47	3·77 — 6·33
Hoshangabad	29·668	SW	4	102·6	78·2	83	0·03	1·36 — 5·33
Khandwa	29·6·5	NW	9	99·7	77·8	73	0·68	3·40 — 2·69
Raipur	29·613	SW	14	94·4	73·4	86	1·36	4·34 — 5·03
Nagpur	29·672	Calm	1	91·7	77·1	89	0·09	7·10 — 1·83
Amraoti	29·676	WNW	1	91·2	76·5	78	0·49	4·03 — 3·09
Akola	29·678	WNW	9	95·9	77·9	68	0·5	2·07 — 3·34
Surat	29·715	N	6	84·5	79·1	75	0·29	2·15 — 8·01
Malegaon	29·689	WNW	7	89·9	74·0	72	0·01	2·03 — 1·97
Bombay	29·718	SSE	1	87·1	78·8	91	1·23	19·37 — 0·29
Poona	29·72	W	16	91·0	75·1	75	...	2·3 — 1·95
Ahmednagar	29·742	Calm	4	99·9	72·4	86	0·52	7·73 + 2·53
Aurangabad	29·700	W	12	89·4	72·22	77	0·37	2·12 ...
Sholapur	29·743	SW	6	90·2	74·0	84	0·01	6·97 + 2·45
Ratnagiri	29·748	WSW	5	85·3	78·9	89	0·11	23·46 + 7·91
Bijapur	29·735	SSW	8	91·4	71·8	87	0·21	4·26 + 0·63
Belgaum	29·753	WSW	10	89·3	69·3	90	0·01	5·69 + 3·10
Marmugoa	29·736	E	5	87·0	77·9	95	0·18	37·02 + 2·72
Karwar	29·754	Calm	3	85·2	78·5	86	0·10	34·26 + 4·98
Mangalore	29·751	SE	1	85·4	75·1	88	0·6	28·37 — 9·24
Calicut	29·773	NW	4	84·2	77·

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

In all the iron chain from Dalny to Moscow, says Mr. Percival Landon, who has just made the journey, there is now but one missing link. There were several when Mr. Henry Norman wrote of it; but now the only breach of continuity is where Lake Baikal throws itself in the way. The engineers, however, are to circumvent this and are now engaged on the work. Slow progress is being made; but a deviation round the southern end of the lake will soon form a feature of the line. Says Mr. Landon, "no part of the whole extent of the line has presented one tithe of the difficulty of this section and even the obedient Russian shrinks from adding to the huge cost of this unremunerative undertaking." For it seems that the southern end of the lake rests against high mountain-bluffs a thousand feet high and what is worse, almost as deep below the surface, sheer. Between these hills are steep valleys running back for miles, marsh-bottomed and a thousand yeards in width. It will be bridge and tunnel, tunnel and bridge for over a hundred miles. Serious travellers will regret the construction of the line for they have come to regard the trip across the lake as the one redeeming point of variety and beauty of the whole excursion. If everyone experiences the delights which thrilled Mr. Landon, the regret with which the substitution of the long line of tunnels for the exhilarating sledge-drive across the frozen lake, will be regarded will be great. He prefers a sledge of the rudest and most primitive make to the gilded upholstery of a moving cell. At the present time the International Wagon Lit Company run a train once a week, which has a greater reputation for comfort than the Russian train. But as a rule travellers prefer less comfort and more room which is obtained in the latter. Their distinguishable features, we learn, are a piano of unusually twangy tones and a bathroom at the extravagant rate of 4s. 3d. a bath. A correspondent of one of our Rangoon contemporaries, who has just travelled over the line from Moscow to Port Arthur, recommends musicians in search of novelty to listen to the piano played on a train running on an uneven track. The rattle of the rails is said to give a solid chorus to the air. One advantage in travelling in the ordinary train is that in case of a breakdown they take precedence and the chances of getting through are greater.

The capabilities of the line for the transport of troops are just now being tested and is not impossible that when M. de Lessar meets Generals Kuropatkin, Alexieff, Pokotiloff and others at Port Arthur to discuss the Russian situation in Manchuria he will find that the troops have arrived there before him. Their experience too may teach us something of what we may anticipate when the China mails are carried by this line instead of by P. & O. steamer. It is improbable that any economy can be effected, for the Russians have not yet learnt how to conduct Railway lines economically and the one our contemporary's correspondent travelled on carried twenty-four servants for less than twenty passengers. There were a captain-superintendent with a compartment all to himself, an under superintendent, one chief engineer, three assistants and stokers, two dynamo-engineers, three car attendants, three car stokers, four waiters, one cook, three assistant cooks and washers up and one general utility man. Much traffic is carried on the line. At almost every station large goods and troops trains are passed, yet the trains are invariably "on time"—this, we suppose because no very great speed is required of them and ample allowance is made in the time-tables for contingencies. Although considerable trouble and expense has been bestowed on the first-class carriages, the third have been constructed on the principle of compromise. There is no paint or varnish on the plain boards of the carriages, either inside or out. The interior is divided into rough compartments, with small windows giving no light beyond the radius of a few inches and serving almost to intensify the darkness in the opposite corners, while the gangway is quite dark. But though this traveller tells us he looked in vain in an emigrant train for that oppressed mien that ought to appear on the countenances of those, said by the world to be the scourged and tyrannised subjects of the Tsar, the fact remains that ever since the various sections of the Siberan Railway were thrown open to passenger traffic there have been increasing complaints of robbery, not merely on the line but in its neighbourhood. A recent article in the "Engineer" says that passengers' luggage has been rifled in the luggage vans, and a great deal of robbery has taken place of goods in transit.

More important still when considering the desirability and giving the line a mail contract is the inefficient management of the line, to say nothing of frequent accidents and derailments. In 1901 nearly a thousand exiles were appointed to posts on the line and of that number the past life could be traced of 886. Of these 597 had been banished for murder, robbery and other violent deeds and twenty-four for theft and forgery. These men, says the "Engineer," are employed principally on the eastern sections of the line and although of late the employment of criminals has been restricted, the officials are a heterogeneous lot—journeymen and artists, teachers, governesses, innkeepers, clerks, apothecaries, photographers, painters, organists, unfrocked pastors, policemen, and gendarmes. The profession of literature it is said is unrepresented, for "evil tongues maintain that there is still a special reason for the absence of literary men on the staff of the Siberian Railway. A little time ago the heads of certain departments gave strict orders to their men that no details concerning the line were to be allowed to find their way into the Press." But that is absurd on the face of it. Pressmen of every European nationality have traversed the line and written more or less accurate descriptions of it. More is to be gained by publicity and Russian Railway officials, however amateur in their ideas and methods, can scarcely be so dense as we are asked to believe. Our contemporary, which presumably has its information at first hand, says that in the distribution of officials a curious principle was followed. The better men, formerly railway officials on the Samara and Zlatoust line were assigned to the West Siberian sections of the Railway. Such men as proved to be failures were transferred eastwards to the central sections of the line and if on these latter sections no employment could be found, and the demands of the authorities were exceedingly modest, the seekers after work travelled again eastward to the Trans-Baikal and Manchurian Railways. Thus the Siberian Railway became a route for tramps, who looked out for a chance to make a living somewhere along its great length, and failing that, we suppose, took to dishonest methods to save themselves from starvation. At all events crime on the line grows apace, and it is certainly not a recommendation of the railway as an alternative to our present mail route. When the Postmaster-General is satisfied with their undertaking to supply a sufficiently rapid train he must make sure that the mails will be carried with safety as well as despatch.

COUNTRY AIR AND PHYSIQUE.

It seems strange that there should be any doubt as to which form of existence is the more conducive to satisfactory physique—life in the big towns or in the country. And yet there seems to be some doubt upon the matter, for the home papers are taking the subject up and are thrashing it out for all that it is worth. It appears that no statistical comparisons have been made, and in solving the problem one has therefore to be content with the evidence of medical authorities and others who have been brought into contact with large bodies of men bred both in the town and in the country. Dr. Tatham, the Superintendent of Statistics at Somerset House, is of opinion that it cannot be seriously disputed that the average country bred man or woman is physically superior to people brought up in the towns; and for that reason he is of opinion that the town bred race will seriously deteriorate unless there is a continual influx of people into the large cities. On the other hand we find such an eminent medical authority as Sir Henry Thompson to be quite at variance with this view of the matter. Town life, he considers, is as conducive to good physique as country life if the laws of nature be adhered to, and he thinks that the exercise which is indulged in in towns developes physique and the quality of endurance. He supports his opinion by the instance of his own personal experience, and declares that he is better in health in the town than in the country. And he is, by the way, an octogenarian. Commencing with views of so diverse a nature one is at once a little fogged. The recruiting officers of London have, however, no two ideas on the subject. They like to get hold of the man from the country. There is little likelihood, they say, of his rejection at the hands of the medical officer. They are taller, broader, and more sturdily built than the men who have been born and bred in the towns. And the head of the police says the same. On the whole we come back to our preconceived idea that the country is not only more conducive to good health than to good physique than the big cities. But at the same time it must be remembered if the argument is applied to Great Britain alone that the townsman has a lot in his favour. As a rule, the sanitary conditions in which he lives are better than those of the men of the country, his water is often better, his dwelling places are more comfortable, and there is in most well-conducted municipalities a general striving after hygienic surroundings such as is hardly possible in the rural districts. The discussion is one which would be well fitted for the dog days and which would be certain to provide any number of hot and eager disputants on both sides.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CRISIS.

The situation which exists in America at the present time is the inevitable outcome of the heavy speculation which has been proceeding in the cotton market this year. Acting under the assumption that the present season is a famine year means have been found to "bull" the market to an inordinate extent; and the consequence is that prices have risen to a degree which constitutes a record since 1890. On May 20th Messrs. McFadden and Co., the largest cotton merchants in the world, and Mr. Sully, who was formerly noted as a "bull" leader, placed themselves at the head of a movement amongst New York cotton operators to break the sensational speculation by calling in the original margins. This had the effect of putting all contracts thereafter made upon a cash basis, and it was expected that the movement would place the cotton trade in a better financial position. Mr. Sully justified his departure from the "bull" side by the statement that the last American crop was 300,000 bales below the world's requirements. In the meantime most of the stock had been collected by a firm in Philadelphia, and the uncertainty which surrounded that house's intentions caused considerable excitement upon the market. The McFadden combination evidently had a good effect upon the market itself, but it appears from the message which we print to-day that the state of affairs which have been in existence in America for the last two or three months have at length told their inevitable tale upon the industry itself. Manchester was feeling the strain three weeks ago, and it was found necessary to close all looms during Whit week in order to combat the "bulls" of the cotton market. It seems possible, however, now that matters have reached such a crisis in the American industry, that matters will automatically right themselves. With consumers on both sides of the water ready to shut down their looms rather than pander to the exorbitant prices of the cotton ring, it seems hardly likely that further manipulation will be thought possible.

LIEUTENANT DAN GODFREY.

Lovers of music will regret to see from a Reuter's telegram published to-day, that Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, one of the most famous bandmasters the world has ever produced, has passed away at the ripe old age of 72. His long and honourable connection with the Grenadier Guards extending over fifty years, as well as his fame as a composer gave him a unique position in London musical circles where he was looked upon as the 'Grand Old Man" of British Army Bandmasters. He was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, of which he was a Fellow. He was appointed Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards by the late Prince Consort, and his first duty was to play into London the Brigade of Guards returning from the Crimea, for which occasion he composed a march called "The Return of the Guards." He was created honorary Second-Lieutenant on the Queen's Jubilee and his term of service had been prolonged beyond the usual age limit by special desire of her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

It has been decided that there is no necessity to undertake at present the proposed revision of existing rules in regard to the scale of sittings to be provided in Government churches in India.

Proposals have been called for the extension of the Government grass rukhs at Agra, which are at present large enough to provide a suitable manœuvre ground for musketry field practices.

The Madras Government, in reviewing the Report of the Chemical Examiner for 1902, remark:—The Report, as usual, is full of interest, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notice again with satisfaction the high quality of Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel's work.

Mr. Macauliffe, late of the Indian Civil Service, will deliver a lecture on "The Sikh Religion and its Advantage to the State at the United Service Institution of India, Simla, on the 6th July, at which His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz will preside. This will be followed at a later date by a lecture on "How the Sikhs became a militant Race."

The South Indian Railway advertise that arrangements to come into force from 1st July, 1903, have now been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company's Agent at Paumben for passengers who miss the Saturday steamer plying between Tuticorin and Colombo to be booked by the weekly steamer which passes Paumben on Sunday afternoon. A steamer passes Paumben on Thursdays en route to Colombo and passengers may be booked on that day also on due notice being given to the Agent of the Madura Company, Limited, at Paumben.

Mr. J. D. Rees, most active of the ex-Civilians of the sleepy Presidency, has now, it appears, engaged himself to stand for Parliament at the next election, having been adopted as Liberal candidate for Montgomery Boroughs. The sitting Member, Colonel Pryce Jones, a Welshman with large local interest, will be a difficult man to displace: but, with preferential tariffs as the issue, the only thing certain is that there will be many great surprises. Few Anglo Indians of the present day are better qualified for Parliamentary life than Mr. Rees, with a wide range of knowledge, a natural aptitude for speaking, and comparative youth all on his side.

The young Sultan of Johore says the "Madras Mail," has been travelling about Australia under his family name, and it was "as Mr. Ibrahim" that he was stopped at Fremantle by the Customs officials as a forbidden alien. The late Sultan, whose house name was Abu Bakar, was known about London as Mr. Albert Baker, and on one occasion passed through one of the London Courts under that name. Some intimates occasionally called him Albert, but on one occasion—in a well-known billiard room at Colombo—a partner in play tried to inspire him to fresh effort with a too familiar "Buck up, Bertie," and greatly upset him. Both Albert Baker and Mr. Ibrahim always expected to be "Highness'd" in the Eastern ports, although the young Sultan now gets little deference of the sort outside the bounds of Johore Bahru.

Mr. William Digby's book on the Moon Theory of Weather ("Natural Law in Terrestrial Phenomena") is the subject of a scathing criticism in the "Saturday Review," headed "Lunatic Meteorology." It concludes:—"This book is not only weak and futile; it is distinctly pernicious, for the appearance of learning, conveyed by many pages of useless figures and unintelligible diagrams is likely to impose on unlearned readers, who are not in a position to discover that the titular author is merely the mouthpiece of another and a much astuter who has a very palpable axe to grind."

Mr. Bernhard Wise, who, it is rumoured, is likely to come to England as Agent-General for the Australian Commonwealth, is another of the distinguished men who have been presidents of the Oxford Union. One remembers one occasion in particular when he eloquently but unsuccessfully invited the House to listen to a speech from a stranger, a rising young Irish M.P., on Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. It was a hot dispute, and every one concerned in it is now famous. The excluded Member of Parliament was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and the debater who led the opposition to him was the present Viceroy of India.

The arrangements for the proposed Lancashire vs. Rest of England walk are almost completed, and a date has been fixed, this being July 4. The teams are to consist of twenty-five aside, fifteen on each side to count. It has been decided that the walk will be from Manchester to Blackpool, a distance of fifty-two miles, thus approximating closely to the distance between London and Brighton. The Lancashire team will include the winners of the Manchester to Southport and Halifax walks, while the winner of the New Ferry-Rhyl contest may also compete. The Lancashire team will all be bona-fide amateurs. Teams will be numerous prizes, medals, and certificates. The organizers of the recent walks in London and the provinces will be asked to co-operate in the Rest of England team.

Mme. Melba, who a fortnight ago made her first appearance at Covent Garden since her return from her triumphant tour of her native Australia, was christened Nellie Mitchell, a name she exchanged for Mrs. Armstrong in 1882, when she became the wife of the son of an Irish baronet who was supervising a sugar plantation in tropical Queensland. As Mrs. Armstrong she was for some years the leading soprano of the principal Roman Catholic choir of Melbourne, but for some reason or other her efforts in secular concert halls did not attract much attention, except from a few far-seeing musical prophets. Neither did her first experimental concerts in London in 1886 set the Thames on fire; but when she placed herself in the hands of Madame Marchesi, and was trained for the lyric stage, she mounted the ladder of renown very rapidly. It is not generally known that Gounod himself coached her in the role of Juliet, perhaps her finest character. Mme. Melba had some amusing experiences during her recent colonial tour. There is one illustrative of what she calls the "delightful impudence" of her brother-Australians. "Fancy! at one hotel, when I complained of the delay at dinner, the waiter said, 'Well, madam, you might tip us a song while you're waiting.'"

THE STRONG TALE.

AT STEWING POINT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SINGAPORE, MAY 31.

"Out of God's bless'ing, into the warm sun."—FULLER.

"They don't seem to have had much of a time here," remarked Smithson, re-sealing the Other Fellows' manuscript and handing it back to the corrupt but obliging official.

"Been here before," said I.

"They have managed to raise a hundred dollars though," said he.

"How do you know?"

"He says so; besides I heard one of 'em counting it out and making remarks about a debased currency."

"Yes?"

"Yes. By the way, have you got any?"

"Not a sou."

"You don't want sous in these parts. I am talking of dollars."

"Well I have none."

"What are you going to do at Hongkong?"

"Nothing. I shall remain on board. And if it comes to the worst—did you not hear of that travelling journalist the other day who turned up at Belgaum and said he was writing a book on the hospitality of different nations? Well, we shall take a leaf out of that chap's volume. If the Bank won't give up money we'll slang the Bank!"

"That's what the Other Fellows have done," said Smithson.

"How do you know?"

"It's in their copy. They went and got a hundred dollars. The Bank wouldn't give 'em more, presumably; so they rise up, wipe the dust off their shoes, call the bank a great stone building like an oven, an oppressive office. They call the place a point, a thing without length, breadth, or area, and sundry other things like that. But I am not sure they didn't bring discomfiture on themselves: for whichever of 'em has written the stuff owns up that he had a strong list to starboard and was suffering from temporary insanity. A moment of imbecility, he calls it, but I take it to be the same thing."

"Yes, I fancy so. Did you see 'em ashore?"

"No, I haven't been ashore. Have you?"

"No."

"Then how do you suppose you're going to write anything about Singapore?"

"My dear chap, Singapore is just as well known as Fleet-street. Who do you suppose wants to read anything more about it? There's nothing new in it. And if the people want to start afresh in their geographical studies we can tell 'em what other people have said of the place.'

"That would scarcely do," objected Smithson.

"Do you know what the immortal Bacon said to a youth about to travel? No? Well, he said 'Carry also some card or book describing the country where he travelleth which will be a good key to his inquiry'!"

"And have you any?" asked the incredulous Smithson.

"What do you think?" was the only reply I vouchsafed.

However, it is not necessary to refer to them just yet. I could tell you what everbody has said of Singapore from the beginning of time to the present day. As the gentle reader will have gathered we declined to jump into a sampan for "Singapore is not a place to rush about in." To travel from the sun is uncomfortable, to travel in it worse. Moreover, we are no longer ambitious of being the sun's courtiers, to attend at his morning levees, as Charles Lamb said; we choose to linger abed and digest our dreams. No need to do that either.

"Let us write about fans," I suggested.

"Fans! Fan is an abbreviated feminine sponsorial, generally applied to girls of a———"

"I mean punkas, I interrupted

"Why didn't you say punkas?'

I like "fans" better and I was about to begin and head my discourse with an appropriate quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher: "Wert not better your head were broken with the handle of a fan?" when I remembered I had touched on the subject before—in a letter from Colombo, and again in one from Penang.

"Have you read Sir George Birdwood on Fans?" asked Smithson.

"No; I have it somewhere and put it safely away, but I cannot find it."

"Very well, leave it safely away till you get home and close your remarks with the observation Sir George has prepared for you, 'The fan is a mere superfluity of feminine frippery.'"

Now get we down to such meretricious attractions as the plush-embellished glories of the music room. There is no music and no means of making any, so the plush-embellished glories are a delusion and a snare. Those of the dining saloon are otherwise—and wholesome. But you can put your head out of the window and see a marine monster, sinister in hue, rushing at high speed through a sea without a ripple. You will readily believe it was the most impressive sight we have met so far. It is not given to everyone to see a sea serpent nor even a dirty drey-daubed dolphin. Moreover, when they do, the water usually makes a big 'erswash as it gets out of the way of the monster and leaves a big kerflum of ruckles behind it for miles.

But these are the seas where wonders are to be seen. The prickly polliwog and the jabberwock are common. There are funny things ashore too. Some fellow saw a solitary gunner among the roofs of the shores of Nowhere trying to catch stray islands as they went wockwallop down the tide and bring them back to grace. He has two machine guns, it is said, for the purpose, but I really believe the guns to be of miragic origin. What we saw was nothing but the Wandering Jew contemplating us with eager interest—through a pair of Zeiss binoculars, but there is something in the atmosphere hereabouts which makes things seem what they are not. "Machine guns" quotha.

"Yes, but what about Singapore and the tale of Raffles?"

Well there's a lot of things to be told of Singapore, if we had only seen them instead of gazing on the pink and yellow mail-bags. Singapore is Sinhapura, Sanskrit for the Lion city. There are no lions in the place.

"Then why is it so called?"

"Because Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., tells us alligators abound in its waters (fresh waters, not strong ones), frequently snapping up unwary travellers on the river banks. (Thank heaven, we have nothing to do with banks of any kind, not even river-banks). Tigers, he says, are also numerous, and in proof he tells us he saw one in a cage on a coffee plantation. Hence the place is called the Lion city."

"Anything about palms or landscapes?"

"Yes; there is a road lined with luxuriant foliage somewhere and then an expanse of slimy mud."

"Do you think the Other Fellows went ashore, either?" asked Smithson.

"You say they went to the bank?

"Yes, but listen to this:" "Few places possess more natural advantages, so far as beauty and fertility are concerned. The island is covered with beautiful greenery, and it is always summer,—the trees never loose their leaves simultaneously, and fruit ripens continuously"—COLOMBOUN.

(Concluded on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

WHITE PRISONERS WITH THE MULLAH.

THE REPORT DENIED.

DEFEAT OF THE MULLAH BY ABYSSINIANS.

ONE THOUSAND SPEARMEN KILLED

ENEMY'S LIVESTOCK CAPTURED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A despatch has been received from General Manning in which he says that deserters who have come in deny there are any white prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

Colonel Rohfort wires from Biyaado on the 6th instant that the Abyssinians after forced marches surprised the Mullah's horse and spearmen at Jeyd on 31st May, and that after a slight resistance the horse fled.

The Mullah's uncle and 1,000 spearmen are reported killed, and all the enemy's livestock, including 1,000 camels, captured.

In consequence of this reverse the Mullah with his footmen has moved to Gumburu. The Abyssinians have closed to the Mullah the waterholes south of the Gelogubi-Galadi line.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Mail advices from Aden refer to a possible interval of four months before active operations in Somaliland are resumed; meanwhile our future plans will be determined.

Experienced persons consider that the unrest will be unceasing while arms are imported through Italian territory, and that our future plans may possibly partake of a political more than a military character.

The two companies of the Native Mounted Infantry which have been ordered to proceed on field service to Somaliland, were brought to Bombay yesterday morning in two special troop trains, arriving at the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed from Poona and Deolali at 6-30 and 7-30 a.m. respectively, for embarkation in the transport Sofala. The troops and animals were immediately detrained as the trains arrived, and the animals were conveyed on board through the gangways, and the kit was shipped on board by means of cranes. The work of transhipping the animals and the baggage was expeditiously carried out by the Port Trust authorities without any hitch, and before 11 o'clock everything was completed. Major C. E. Baynes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Commander Beauchamp, R. I. M., supervised the arrangements. Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, visited the Dock. The officers and men were medically inspected prior to their embarking on board by a Military Doctor. The strength of both the companies comprise 6 British officers, 12 native officers, 243 non-commissioned officers and men, 63 followers, 273 ponies, 24 mules, and 140 boxes of ammunition. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain W. J. Mitchell, 24th Baluch Regiment; Captain H. B. Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry, Lieut. C. G. Woodhouse, 26th Baluch Regt.; Lieut. D. M. Govan, 5th Gurkhas; Lieut. J. P. Villiers-Stuart, 1st Punjab Infantry; and Second-Lieut. F. C. Bannatyne, 9th Bombay Infantry. The Sofala, under the command of Captain J. R. P. Alexander, left the Prince's Dock at 1-30 p.m. and proceeded on her voyage to Berbera. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Tara (Captain F. Herrington) which has been chartered by Government to convey two companies of the British Mounted Infantry, to Berbera, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening. She has entered the Prince's Dock and is lying in the shed. She is timed to sail on the 6th instant. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, will sail to-day with three Sections of 58 Native Field Hospital and Section D. of No. 18 British Field Hospital for Berbera. Three Sections 58 Native Field Hospital, comprise 3 British Officers, 6 Hospital Assistants, 9 non-commissioned officers and men, 144 followers, 3 chargers, 3 mules, 36 bullocks and 6 ponies. The Section D 18, British Field Hospital, consists of 1 British officer, 2 assistant Surgeons, 4 Hospital assistants, one man, 50 followers, 1 charger, 2 mules, and 12 bullocks. The three sections will be brought to Bombay in one special troop train arriving at the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed at 6-15 a.m. to-day. The section D from Bangalore is timed to arrive at the Dock in a special troop train at 7-25 a.m. The names of the officers are:—Captain S. O. Hall, R. A. M. C.; Major G. B. Irvine, I. M. S.; Lieut. E. H. B. Stanley, I. M. S.; Lieut. J. C. Kunhardt, I. M. S.; and Assistant Surgeons DeSilva and F. J. Dunn.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING OF THE MILLS.

THE RESULT OF MANIPULATION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Huge manipulations in the American Cotton Market are causing many mills in America to close, resulting in much distress.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

ASSEMBLY OF NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BIG RUSSIAN FLEET AT PORT ARTHUR.

Telegrams from Tientsin allude to the significant assembling of British, American, and Japanese squadrons in the north of the Gulf of Pechili.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur numbers 57 ships.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KHEDIVE IN ENGLAND.

A VISIT TO NEWMARKET.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The King and Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Khedive, witnessed the racing at Newmarket to-day.

ARMY RECRUITING.

ESTABLISHMENTS FULL.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that recruiting had been temporarily suspended in the cavalry, and mostly in the other arms, except the infantry, as the establishments were full.

DEATH OF THE GUARD BANDMASTER.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, for many years bandmaster of the Guards.

[Mr. Dan Godfrey held a distinguished position in his profession, and was one of the best known and most popular bandmasters in England. He was born in 1839, and was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, of which he was a Fellow. He was appointed Bandmaster to the Grenadier Guards by the late Prince Consort, and his first duty was to play into London the Brigade of Guards returning from the Crimea, for which occasion he composed a march called "The Return of the Guards." He was created honorary Second-Lieutenant on the Queen's Jubilee, and his term of service was prolonged beyond the usual limit by special desire of the late Queen. The Grenadiers' Band under the baton of its late conductor never failed to attract huge crowds of attentive listeners wherever it performed, and its Sunday performances in Green Park during the summer months were immensely popular. He was the composer of a large amount of instrumental music, and his name will be found on almost every programme of band music that is played.]

SIR E. CASSEL ENTERTAINS THE KING.

DINED AT MOULTON PADDOCKS.

LONDON, JULY 1

The King and the Khedive dined with Sir E. Cassel at Moulton Paddocks last night.

REVENUE RETURNS.

FIGURES FOR LAST QUARTER.

The Revenue Returns for the quarter amount to £34,410,913, being a decrease of £684,163.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

KHARPADE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION AT AN END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

The Tilak Commission was resumed yesterday at Amraoti, when Mr Kharpade's cross-examination and re-examination were completed.

In the cross-examination he said that on the day he left for Amraoti a conciliation was brought about by Tai Maharaj, giving up for the time being the idea of Bala Maharaj's adoption and Nagpurker giving an inspection of the ornaments and promising not to work against the trustees. Witness said that sanction from Kolhapur was not required previous to the adoption.

In the re-examination witness said that the Wada was in the legal possession of the trustees by the letters of administration. In June, 1901, all the trustees regarded the adoption as urgent, and that it was not necessary to settle the minor detail of the adoption. The uppermost question in his mind was whether Nagpurker was willing to serve the trustees faithfully, and if not it mattered little if he assisted Pandit Maharaj for in that case he would have been dismissed. Witness said that the suggestion that the front door of the Wada was closed to prevent the adoption outside was not true Tai Maharaj would have abided by the compromise arrived at on the 17th July had she not subsequently fallen into the hands of designing persons.

The Commission completed their work with the examination of Gurgeshastri. He said he was asked by Tai Maharaj during her stay at Amraoti with Kharpade to intercede for getting Kharpade's son adopted, but was refused. Witness gave details of the adoption. The corporal giving and taking occurred in his presence. Witness characterised Tai Maharaj's allegations about her confinement at Aurungabad as false. The case recommences at Aurungabad on Monday next.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Committee of the National Indian Association held recently it was resolved that efforts should be made to have monthly meetings at which some amusements should be provided to members. Lady Northcote, the President of the Association, kindly consented to be present at the meeting which will take place at the end of the present month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE has been an increase in the strength of the Volunteers in India during the past year, with the prospect of better thing to come. The Government have acted generously by allotting 1 1-2 lakhs of rupees for new or improved rifle ranges, and one lakh for quarters, and when all Corps have received the new rifle, a marked advance in Volunteer efficiency and activity should be the result.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, June 13th.—During the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the Finance Bill, Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it was impossible for the Government to ignore the augmentation of the German and American fleets. The British Government would rejoice at the formation of an international league to keep down the present awful expenditure on the world's navies, but without that, no decrease in British naval expenditure was possible. The colonies, he added, ought to contribute more largely to the navy, seeing that a very considerable proportion of Great Britain's naval expenditure was incurred for their protection.

COLONIAL UNIVERSITIES.

THE COMING CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH.

London, June 13.—The vice-chancellors of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities will represent those institutions at the Conference of the allied Colonial universities, which is to meet at Burlington House, London on July 9. The promoters of the Conference hope that the Australian and New Zealand Universities will nominate representatives.

MILITARY CRIME AT POONA.

JAMADAR SHOT BY A SEPOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

A tragedy took place early this morning in the lines of the 20th Bombay Infantry. A Jamadar, named Bijesing, a young Rajput, about 25 years of age, was shot dead by a sepoy of his own regiment, named Kisoresing. Both belonged to No. 1 Company. Beyond the fact that the murder appeared to be premiditating a crime of some sort and that he brooded over the matter the whole of the day previous to its commission, nothing has come out in the inquiry. The murderer some short time ago got himself transferred to the 20th Bombay Infantry from another regiment. The story of the crime is that Kisoresing was on sentry duty from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the morning to-day at the regimental quarter guard near the race course. He left the place about 4-40 on some slight excuse, taking his blanket, belt, and a packet of cartridges, leaving his rifle behind. Not to arouse suspicion he made his way to the quarters of another sepoy who was out, and taking his rifle he went and posted himself behind the regimental latrine, where he awaited his victim. Finding that the Jamadar did not come, he left his blanket on the ground, and sought his victim in his own quarters. What leads to a strong suspicion that the murderer knew the habits and had studied the movements of the Jamadar is the fact that he chose the time for the crime when he knew the Jamadar would just awake. There were three persons sleeping in the same house with the Jamadar, namely, sepoy Juranathsing, a boy attendant named Giranthsing, and another man Jamansing. The first two slept in the verandah, and the last near the Jamadar's cot. The sepoy Juranathsing was roused at 11-30 by a havildar who told him to wake the Jamadar. This he did. The Jamadar got up and told him to light the lamp. He had smoke and then told Giranthsing to get some water, and it was while the man was away that the murderer crept up and shot his victim. Two shots were fired, the first striking the Jamadar full in the face, shattering his jaw. He fired another shot which missed and penetrated the wall. No trace of the bullet could be found. The fatal bullet was picked up flattened against the wall. Meantime the murderer made off. Jamansing who was sleeping inside was roused by hearing the shots fired in rapid succession. He fancied he saw a man wearing khaki uniform moving away, and called out "Giranthsing." Receiving no reply he went out by the back door and found him coming with a bucket of water. He told him that the Jamadar had been murdered. He went and roused the Jamadar, Nawabsing, who told him to report to the Havildar. The news of the tragedy being noised about the regiment, the murderer left his rifle behind some of the lanes, cast off his uniform, and ran away in the direction of Ghorpori. The rifle found had seven catridges in the magazine, one in the breach ready for use. Finding the rifle locked he cast it away as useless. The sword bayonet, and the belt were missing. The belt with the empty pouch, later in the day, was found near the quarter guard. As soon as the tragedy was known the men were turned out, and the roll called, when it was found that Kishoresing was absent. Armed parties were sent in all directions, but no trace was obtained. On the railway station it was said that a sepoy in undress was seen leaving at 5 o'clock in the morning for Dhond. Mr Guider, the District Superintendent of Police, with other members of his staff, repaired quickly to the scene. The description of the man was telegraphed to all the principal stations. The murdered man was well liked in the regiment, and was buried in the regimental burial ground this afternoon, the band playing the Dead March.

A Court-of-Inquiry was held in the orderly room of the 20th Bombay Infantry by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Kettlewell, commanding the Regiment, when circumstances attending the murder were enquired. The court was composed of Captain Casserly, President; and Lieutenant Sergeant and Second-Lieutenant Creagh, members. Mr Guider, the District Superintendent of Police, watched the case. The evidence of many witnesses was taken.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord and Lady Northcote held a reception to-night at Government House, Ganeshkhind, which was most successful. The attendance was much larger than any of the former years, more than 400 ladies and gentlemen being present. The guests began to arrive shortly after 8-15. The members of the staff present at the portico received them, his Excellency and Lady Northcote standing in the hall to welcome them. The band of his Excellency was present, and discoursed sweet music. The guests spent some time in the garden which was brilliantly illuminated.

"BUBBLE, BUBBLE, TOIL AND TROUBLE."

FOUR YEARS OF FEARFUL FAMINE.

Mr. Hugh Clements, of Berry Road, Dulwich, sends us a forecast of the monsoon of the next few years which is too terrible to be true. He writes:—

The average annual rainfall in India is about 35 inches and there is due to the variations in the luni-solar tide a fluctuation of about 50 per cent. on each side of the average. In those districts where the average rainfall is rather low famines owing to this irregularity are more frequent than in those places where there is a higher average. There are thus local famines of from 5 to 17 years interval and general famines from 31 to 133 years.

In the North-West Provinces there is a great irregularity in the rainfall, the less serious droughts occurring about every 7 years and the more serious from 11 to 16 to 24 years. In the N.-W. Provinces there were famines in 1291, 1342, 1733, 1739, 1744, 1752, 1770, 1783, 1791, 1813, 1813, 1819, 1824-5, 1836, 1833, 1837, 1861, 1868-9, 1873-4, 1877, 1890, 1897, and 1900. Between the first two years there was an interval of 51 years which is equal to 45 tidal years of 414 days fully explained in previous papers. Between 1342 and 1733 there were 391 years which is equal to two lunar cycles of 186 years and the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years. From 1733 to 1744 was equal to 10 tidal years; from 1739 to 1752 is equal to the 13 years lunar cycle and to 11 or 12 tidal years, according as the period was under or over 13 solar years; from 1744 to 1852 is equal to 7 tidal years; and from 1752 to 1770 is equal to 16 tidal years.

The remaining intervals of 13, 9, 11, 16, 13, 11, 24, 31, 9, 13, and 10 years are each equal to a certain number of tidal years of 414 days.

The Madras famines of 1781-3, 1790-2, 1811, 1812-4, 1824, 1833, 1854, 1866, 1877-8, 1884-5, 1891, 1895-7, and 1900 have intervals of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and from 19 to 22 years, all of which contain the great tidal years.

With regard to the S. W. monsoon, I find that the zenith or Nadir moon is equally effective in the production of rainfall, but that the nadir Sun only is efficient. At intervals of the tidal year of 414 days the lunar and solar tide and the lunar elliptic tide are always similar, but the nodal tide is more or less out of gear except at intervals of 93 years when the notes apsis and phasis of the moon are always together: 93 years also contains exactly 82 tidal years.

FAMINES AT INTERVALS OF 93 YEARS.

1731	1832
1745	1838
1770	1866, 61, 62, 65, 66
1781	1874
1785	1873
1792	1885
1802—4	18 5—97
1804—7	1-97—00
1811—12—13—14	1904—5—6—7

I, therefore, venture to predict a monsoon this year like that of 1810, and a period of famine from 1904 to 1907 corresponding to that from 1804 to 1837.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. A. G. VIEGAS presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, and there were also present Messrs. H. G. Gell, T. W. Caffe, James Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thackarsey, Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee.

IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 2nd June last, from Mr. Sorabjee R. Bunshah, complaining of irregular supply of water at Dadar for several days, followed by sudden and entire stoppage on the 2nd June. The Commissioner explained that the stoppages were due to one burst and two blown joints on the 10 in. main at the Elphinstone Road level crossing, caused by subsidences in the drainage works consequent on the recent rain. The Water Engineer had reported that the repairs were affected as expeditiously as possible after the leaks were reported, and that Mr. Bunshah was informed accordingly on the 5th June.

It was resolved to reply to Mr. S. R. Bunshah in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

A CAST IRON MAIN FROM GHORUPDEO ROAD.

The Commissioner wrote in a letter dated 24th ultimo:—"I have the honour to state that the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 4385 of 14th August 1899, have sanctioned amongst other mains, the laying of a cast-iron main from Ghorupdeo Road to Sewri Cemetery Road, via Jakaria Bunder, of 12 inches diameter for 5,030 feet and of 4 inches diameter for 1,350 feet at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,981, and the amount has been provided in the Loan Works Budget. The work has not, however, been taken in hand, as the full benefit of this main would not be obtained pending the laying of the new main along Kalachowky Road from Parel Road to Ghorupdeo Road, etc., which has been deferred pending the decision of the Corporation as to the general adoption of steel mains. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, is of opinion that a 12 inches main in this road is unnecessarily large. He, therefore, proposes to substitute a 9 inches for a 12 inches main from Ghorupdeo Road as far as the Jakaria Bunder Road and further by 6 inches main to a length of 1,760 feet and the remainder to be of 4 inches diameter. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 700. The Port Trustees have drawn my attention to the urgent need of improving the water-supply of this locality, and as this would be a considerable improvement, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the adoption of the Deputy Executive Engineer's proposal, and to the work being carried out."

Dr. Katrak moved, seconded by Dr. Dadachanjee, that the matter be referred to a sub-committee.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved as an amendment that the matter be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Commissioner's suggestion be accepted.

Mr. Macdonald seconded the amendment, but it was lost.

Sir Bhalchandra pointed to the fact that as the Corporation had already dealt with the question, the whole matter be forwarded to them for consideration.

This proposal was agreed to.

ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner in a letter of the 23th instant reported:—I have the honour to state that Mr. Anandrao Wamon Shete was confirmed in the appointment of the Assistant to the Commissioner on the 11th February, 1903. On the date of the confirmation he had acted in the appointment at different periods aggregating 2 years, 9 months and 5 days, and the aggregate emolument with personal allowance of Rs. 50 he was drawing amounted to Rs. 370 per month, including the acting allowance of Rs. 70 which was based on Rs. 330, being the minimum salary of the appointment, viz., Rs. 300 and two increments of Rs. 30. On the 6th May 1903 Mr. Anandrao completed three years' acting and permanent service, and would have drawn Rs. 334 per month from the 1st instant had he remained acting. The operation of Clause (b) of Article 153 of the Civil Service Regulations would, however, reduce his emoluments to Rs. 375 including personal allowance, for six months, and in the circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to pay him at the rate of Rs. 380 from the 11th February 1903 to the 20th February 1904, and thereafter the annual increments as they fall due."

The proposed arrangement was sanctioned, and the Committee adjourned till next Wednesday.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

A COLLISION ON THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court-of-Enquiry appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between steam launches Carnac and Sphinx in the Bombay Harbour on the 30th May, assembled yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court. The court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Captain W. Crowder, Master Mariner and ship Surveyor. Mr. E. F. Nicholson Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jehanghir and Saerval, solicitors, for Mr. Dhunjibhoy Pomanji, owner of the steam launch Sphinx; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, for Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., owners of the steam launch Carnac. Mr. Crawford at the outset stated that he was informed that Captain Crowder had business connections with Mr. Dhunjibhoy, owner of the Sphinx and as such, he thought, it would not be desirable for Captain Crowder to act as a member of the Court, although he felt sure that Captain Crowder would not in any way be influenced by reason of such connection. Captain Crowder said the point did not strike him before, but since it had been pointed out to him, he would retire. Mr. Slater, the President, under the circumstances, adjourned the inquiry, remarking that he would report the matter to Government.

THE LATE MR. RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ.

IT is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, a leading citizen of his community in Bombay, which took place on the night of the 29th ultimo. The death of the deceased was sudden and was due to failure of the heart's action. It came as a painful surprise to the members of his family. The deceased was born in 1848 in Bhudli in the territory of his Highness the Rao of Kutch. He belonged to the Khoja community. The deceased when young left Bhudli with his late brother, Mr. Nansee Khairaz, who had decided to begin business in this City. The deceased attended the Elphinstone High School for three years, but his brother who by then had succeeded in laying the foundation of business which was destined to be, and which eventually became, one of the largest in Western India required his services, and consequently the deceased was compelled to leave school and associate himself with the business. Shortly afterwards the two brothers joined in business under the name and style of Nansee Khairaz and Co., and as before mentioned they made their business prosperous as the said firm transact business with every part of the civilized world. The deceased despite his active business life found time to attend to duties which every man of wealth and position owes to his fellowmen. In 1889 on being requested to seek election in the Municipal Corporation, he consented with the result that he was elected by a big majority of the Mandvi rate-payers as their representative and held the appointment till his death. The deceased did good work for the City as his undoubted business capabilities and shrewdness had been of good service to the Corporation. In 1891 the deceased was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Lord Harris when he was the recipient of many congratulations from Bombay society. The deceased took a lively interest in all movements having for their object the welfare of the people, and with both his purse and time did much to further them. For about the last two years the deceased had been attacked with paralysis, and had very little to do with the extensive business of the firm, the same having been managed by his partners Messrs. Mahomedbhai and Hassanbhai, his nephew and son, respectively, both of whom have business experience extending over years under the guidance and supervision of the deceased and his late brother Mr. Nansee, and the business of the firm of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co. will be continued by these two gentlemen as usual. The deceased leaves a widow and three sons, the eldest being the partner, the second being now in England, and the 3rd being an assistant in the firm. The deceased also leaves behind a large number of friends both European and natives. The deceased did large charities during his life time, and has left a large sum of money for charity behind him. In honour of the deceased the Khoja firms at Khoja Mohla and Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Co., Ltd., of which the deceased was a director, closed their establishments. The rice markets in Bombay and Rangoon were also closed. The firm and pehdi of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co., will also be closed for three days.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

THE inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust, Mr. H. V. B. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, and Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, were also present.

MR. E. W. BRYANT.

Mr. E. W. Bryant, Engineer of the Improvement Trust, examined by Mr. Nicholson said he was Engineer of the Trust since the beginning of 1902. The original plans of the Sittaram buildings were passed by the Board when Mr. Playford Reynolds was Engineer. On the 25th December 1902 witness went on leave and returned to duty on the 7th June 1903. The foundations of the south portion of block D were not inspected either by witness or anybody in his office to his knowledge. They did not inspect the foundations until a notice was given by the owner intimating that the foundations had started. Before going on leave witness did not receive any report from his subordinates that the work had commenced. There was nothing on the file about it. He was not aware that in the other blocks of the Sittaram buildings, Mr. Sittaram had put in girders which were less in dimensions than those specified in the plan.

By the Jury: He was not aware that the beams in block C., which were actually put in, were of smaller dimensions than those specified in the plans. Witness was not aware that the specifications were not carried out with reference to block C. He had not given a completion certificate for that block. It was the duty of the Inspector to report to the Trust if he noticed that the work was carried on contrary to the sanctioned plans. The Inspector was not compelled to check the work as to the dimensions of the beams and the minute details. His duty was to see that the general arrangements of the building together with any sanctioned deviations were carried out. The deviations in block D would have been ascertained if the foundation had been checked, but no notice had been received from the owner as regarded the foundation, it was not compulsory on the Trust to check the work. Mr. Hewson was Assistant Engineer of the Trust and had charge of the inspection of all buildings up to 18th October 1902, when he retired. After him Mr. Vaz acted for him in addition to his own duties as carpenter till 1st November, when he went to the land manager's office. Mr. Higham, the Land Superintendent then took over the inspection in addition to his other work.

By Mr. Cardale: In January 1903 about thirty buildings were being erected by the lessees of the Board.

By the Coroner: The Trust owed no duty to the public in reference to the soundness of the buildings constructed by its lessees. With regard to its own buildings it had such a duty. The various powers given in the leases to the Trust were simply for the protection of their pecuniary interests as landlords.

MR. JOHN BEGG.

Mr. John Begg, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said: I am a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects and consulting Architect to the Bombay Government. Since the collapse I think on the 2nd or 3rd of June, I inspected the collapsed building and the debris lying near it. I inspected with a view to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the collapse. I have formed a decided opinion as to the cause. In my opinion the immediate cause was the failure of the beam supporting the third floor. I think, it failed because it was of insufficient size, and more particularly because it was of very unsound timber. I refer to the knot occurring about the third of its length and causing a twisting of the grain of the wood, so that at that point the wood was practically in cross grain and of very little strength indeed. The beam was totally insufficient to bear the dead weight of the floor and its own weight. I think the flaw would be observable before the timber was put up. At any rate it would be known to any carpenter who worked on the beam. It would catch his plane at that point. Moreover, the position of the knot would be observable on a close inspection such as a carpenter naturally gives to the timber he is working on. The knot went through the girder. It was the short grain that constituted the weakness. The grain runs at a considerable angle. I have calculated the amount of dead weight on that beam as over five tons and a half, including its own weight. For a 20 feet span a 13 and a half inches by 6 beam would not be sufficient. In addition to the dead weight, living weight of furniture and of people must be taken into consideration, which would make the total weight 15 tons for a house that might be used as an office or residential quarters. I think the least sufficient dimensions for a teak girder of 20 feet span would be 10 inches by 17 or 10 inches and a half by 16 and a half. The beams Exhibit B. and Ex. C. being 14 inches by 8 would also be too weak for what they had to carry. My calculation of the necessary dimensions has a factor of safety of 6. Exhibit D. had a factor of safety a little over 2, and Ex. D. and Ex. C. would have a factor of safety a little under 3 and a half (i.e. so many times the breaking strain). Six is the minimum factor of safety used by architects for sound teak girders by this formula or rule of calculation. These formulae are taken from Molesworth's Pocket Book. The patch on Exhibit D—the beam on the third floor—would to some extent interfere with its carrying capacity, but not much. The calculations I make assume the timber to be sound.

WEAKEST POINT OF THE BUILDING.

I arrive at my theory because I consider the beam Exhibit D with its flaws was much the weakest point of the building. Then as to the falling of the terrace roof it looked at first as if the terrace floor from its position must have fallen first and brought down the rest of the floors. But on closer examination I do not see how it could have been so. Looking at the scratches on the plaster on the inside of the west wall just below the fourth floor shown in the photograph Exhibit R. R. from the direction of the scratches, the floor must have left the wall before it left the beam, the scratches having an inward direction. The scratches are unmistakeable. The joists of this terrace floor were perfectly adequately supported in the south wall. Therefore, the floor could only fall after some movement of the wall. As to the cause and nature of such movement it has been suggested that, the ramming of the terrace floor, the rapidity of building, and the sagging of the fourth floor beam were contributory causes. I do not see how these causes either severally or collectively could have led to the collapse. As to the nature of the movement Mr. Marzban suggests that the course of stone immediately below the joists of the terrace bearing too high a proportion to the width of the bed, may have turned and fallen on the wall in some way. But the joists being cut down into the stone the actual height of the stone was cut down into something not much out of proportion to the width of its base. The height was about ten inches and width of bed 6 to 7 inches. Therefore, the stone was reasonably stable, though it was a flaw in the building. For these stones to have slipped out would, I think, have been rather different, and if they had, the joists would have caught on the stone-work below and been supported.

THE TERRACE FLOOR.

There is only one kind of movement that could have caused the fall of the terrace floor and that is an outward movement of the south wall. There is one very obvious means of explaining how such an outward movement may have occurred that the joists of the third floor after they had ceased to be supported by the third floor girder acted as levers on the front wall. The weight of the third floor girder sticking to the joists and so long as it so stuck, would help to bear down the joists and lever of the wall. Then the dead weight of the materials of that floor would produce an enormous leverage, many times greater than any force there was to act against it. The third floor beam after it was drawn out of the side walls, was borne over a certain way towards the south wall showing by the scratch in the plaster that the beam may have adhered to the joists as before suggested. The effect of all this leverage was to tilt forward the unbonded Porbunder wall to the south and was sufficient to remove the bearing from the south end of the joists. The next thing would be for the terrace roof to fall down. When this happened the wall would only have been leaning over six inches, not enough to endanger its equilibrium in that direction. The descent of the terrace floor would help to draw out the joists of the third floor from the south wall and thus the leverage would be removed from the south wall and the wall would return to its original position with considerable force. The movement outwards would be slow and gradual occupying a few seconds, but the return would be smart. When the wall returned, its inner surface would be very much damaged at the third floor level by the action of the joists, which would have pulled away a lot of the wall material.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

KING OF ITALY'S VISIT.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

IT is an open secret that the articles in the Figaro signed Un Russe are communicated by the Russian Embassy, which receives them from M. de Plehve. They are written in the tone of an angry schoolmaster who flourishes a tawse while he rates the schoolboys. While the Czar speaks of his unalterable friendship to the Municipal Council of Paris, A Russian warns France under the Third Republic that she commits the errors that marked the decline of the Second Empire. France then meddled with the internal affairs of her neighbours. Her famous principle of nationalities was but a lever in the hands of France to destroy the unity of other nations in order to weaken them. France only avoided doing one thing namely, minding her own business. The governing class meddled with the affairs of other countries in a dilettante spirit, and in thus acting let loose that part of the nation which is always ready to howl and to cry something or another. It began by crying Vive la Poloque! and then with a light-heart En Crimee! Later on it cried A Berlin! thus pushing on thousands of brave men to the death that awaited them under the walls of metz and Strasburg. This rating is in answer to M. Leroy Beaulieu's article on Finland, the Brandes lectures for the Kishineff relief fund, and the speech of M. Jaures, in which he says: The Russian Government plays the part you know in the massacres of Kishineff because the Jews aspire to be free, and Czarism thinks that in striking them down it strikes the Revolution. A Russian, in denouncing the Leroy Beaulieu article as unfriendly and offensive to Russia, calls the French a wild and undisciplinable people. A translation of Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson's poem on Finland circulated in the Latin Quarter. The pitch is grave, and the tone that of deep indignation. The Scandinavian poet in the closing verses says: They kill all honest thought, which since the pagan times has been the health and strength of the country; they kill innocence, and childhood becomes cunning as old age. It learns to suspect and hate. They kill all that makes youth sweet and joyous. And he (italics in the original) who would suppress a people—never will he succeed—is born of a woman of the North. A child he gambolled on the grassy Danish fields. Oh Denmark, if the executioner again come to your shores, let the people pass on him a righteous judgment, and forbid him to set foot on soil which is the home of free men.

The news that the King of Italy, while postponing his trip to England for six months, will come to Paris, as arranged, on July 16, has been, as the Matin says, a pleasant surprise to the French public. The King of Italy, as this paper points out, intends to show that his trips to Paris and London are not necessarily connected, and that the former has an especial significance. This is made plain by the circumstance that the King is to be accompanied to Paris by his Minister for Foreign affairs, King Victor Emmanuel will spend three days in Paris, and will stay at the Foreign Office—which is really a palace rather than an office. The Matin is not mistaken when it says that the King of Italy will find in Paris a hearty welcome, all the more so on account of the marked preference he his showing the French nation. Now, what is the reason of this preference? One is afraid it is due to a failure of Britannia to grasp thoroughly the situation at Rome. Both the Pope and the King claim to be legitimate Sovereigns there. After thirty-three years Italian occupation the time seems drawing nigh when foreign countries must make up their mind whether the Pope is the head of a State, as he claims to be, or merely the head of a religious sect. Foreign Governments who hope by trimming to satisfy both Pope and King will satisfy neither. France has made up her mind to treat the King of Italy as sole Sovereign at Rome, and this circumstance alone explains King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris, notwithstanding the postponement of his English trip.

The Grand Prix de Paris, which was run for at Longchamps on Sunday afternoon, owes its origin to a sentiment of politeness. For a long time the English races had been open to French horses, while all the French races had been closed to foreign horses. The Jockey Club could not spend a penny on foreign races, and so the French owners went on winning prizes at Ascot and Goodwood and elsewhere without ever offering the English their revenge. The Duc de Morny turned the difficulty by creating an important prize, one hundred thousand francs in round figures, which were to be contributed by the city of Paris and by the railway companies. At the beginning there was much debate as to what day should be chosen for the race. If it were run on a week-day the Parisians could not come in such large numbers; if Sundays were chosen, would the English come? The difference between a Parisian Sunday and a London Sunday made the question one of great importance. However, though the reputation of the politest nation in the world was at stake, the Parisians fired the day to suit themselves; and nevertheless, five English horses ran for the Grand Prix in 1863, and one of them, The Ranger, won it easily. Then the French began to wonder what was the good of creating a prize which they could never possibly win; but in 1864 the victory of Vermouth silenced the malcontents, and produced immense enthusiasm, and since then the popularity of the Grand Prix has gone on increasing year after year, until it has become not only the most famous race in the world after the Derby, but also the greatest holiday in the Parisian year. At noon, the plain at Longchamps is black with people. During three long hours, conveyances of all descriptions, automobiles, cabs, mail-coaches, four-in-hands, brakes, and landaus, bring in the spectators. For weeks previous to the great day, the dressmakers and milliners have been, as the French say sur les dents, and now the results of their labours may be seen in the most brilliant show of toilettes that is visible in modern times. By half past one o'clock the tribunes are packed; inside and outside these sacred precincts may be seen the vie Parisienne, all the aristocracy, all the legislature, the army and the magistracy, the handsomest society women, a most compact and most courteous crowd. The aspect of the course is curious, it is a beautiful, natural landscape and at the same time it reminds you of a finely painted scene at the theatre. In the back ground of the wooded slopes stand out the frowning citadel of Mont Valerien, the coquettish spire of Saint Cloud, the legendary windmill, with its equally legendary group of enthusiasts who will to see the jockeys pass the opening to the grand avenue des Acacias, the Cascade, and, on the edge of the wood, outside the enclosure, a thickly packed crowd, that excellent and philosophic crowd, that will go home happy without, perhaps, knowing the name of the winner. For many Parisians, indeed, and especially for the Parisiennes, the most important event in the Grand Prix day is not going to the race, not the race itself, nor the winner of it; it is the return—"le retour des courses."

M. Rostand, after his long and complete rest in the country, went through the ordeal of being received at the Academy. There is something in the style of his discourse on the late M. Henri Becque of the colt turned out to grass after a winter spent under cover. It displays a wantonness of spirit and a liberty of thought and expression rare in a set academical speech. But he did not go near so far as he wished in sketching M. Bornier and the literary canons he accepted, which were those of a materialist

into the waste-paper basket, and write a discourse in verse, in which he is more at ease than in prose. But to have done so would have been unusual, though not without precedent. It might have called forth malignant criticism, which would not have helped the air-cure still prescribed by M. Rostand's physician. Mme. Rostand, therefore, used all her influence in favour of prose. She has been all in all to the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in his long retirement.

M. Rostand is thirty-five, but looks hardly thirty. He has an air of style, wears his Academical uniform and sword in a manner to satisfy a Chesterfield, and has an erect and easy carriage and an elastic step. The head in reading was thrown back. He is a native of Marseilles, but the traces of the accent he brought with him to Paris have disappeared. The sense of rhythm appears in all he says and does—in his gait, in his gestures, in his changes of attitude while he read, and in his intonations. Rostand is slightly built. The head is at once handsome and interesting, and I should say he has, like many of his fellow-townsmen, Phanevote blood. One sees this in the regular features and, above all, in the eyes, which are of a deep lustrous black, capable of the sweetest or the liveliest expression, but generally pensive and almost melancholy. The forehead is singular in its height and bulging prominence near the roots of the hair. Charlotte Broste, Humboldt, the explorer, and Mary Tudor (as Del Moro painted her) had foreheads like Rostand's. Mme. Rostand attended her husband's reception. She is also a poetic person—poetic in appearance, in her life, and has lyrical talent of no ordinary kind. She is fair-haired, and has the freshness of the rose, frank, soft, blue eyes, and is the intellectual companion of her husband. Though he and she were born to wealth, their marriage was a love affair. She is the granddaughter of Baron Gerard, the great portrait painter of the Napoleonic epoch, and knew old people who knew Napoleon's Court and camps [and the principal satellites of that history-making genius. Rostand drew upon what they knew or had heard in writing "L'Aiglon." The Rostands go back in a days to Cambo to live there in peaceful seclusion and to attend to the building of a villa in a garden, which they intend to make bright with flowers. They have a town house near the Parc Monceau, but prefer staying at a hotel to be rid of house-keeping cares, and to escape from crowds of visitors. Cambo is on a spur of the Pyrenees, and looks down on the plain through which the Nive River winds to Bayonne. The view is bounded by the Bay of Biscay, and far out to the left by the Basque Mountains. The native population are lazy, and take no note of time. This just suits Rostand in his present mood. He can lie on his ears until he feels inspired, and then write out of his fulness. He begins to see that writing to order or to hold the public or the market is ruin to literature. The spirit should move the poet, and not the spur of ambition or the wish to make a fortune or to add to a pile that is already made.

If present arrangements, which are still in a somewhat indefinite stage, are maintained, President Loubet will cross the Channel, either to Dover or Folkestone, on the morning of July 6th, and will reach London in the afternoon of that day. There will probably be a naval escort to the vessel conveying the President across the Straits, and there will be a naval side to the welcome extended to the illustrious visitor at the port of landing. It is understood that the King will personally go to meet M. Loubet at the railway station on his arrival in London, and that the President will drive direct to the French Embassy, which will be his headquarters during his three days' stay. On the afternoon of July 6th, M. Loubet will receive at the Embassy the leading members of the French colony in London and will address them. The programme of the festivities which will be given in honour of the President of the French Republic is still in an entirely indeterminate state, but there is reason to believe that a grand banquet, which King Edward will attend, will be given by M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, and that M. Loubet will be invited to a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. There is some question of a gala performance at the Opera and it is more than probable that the French President will pay a visit to the City, where he will be received with great ceremony by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation. During his sojourn in London, M. Loubet will inspect the French Hospital and the Maison des Institutrices Francaises. If, as is possible, a naval review at Spithead should be arranged, the President will return to France by way of Portsmouth. Great difficulty has been experienced in the arrangement of the President's visit on account of the official arrangements both of the King and of the President. On the one hand, His Majesty's visit to Ireland had to be kept in consideration, while, on the other, President Loubet was precluded by an unwritten law from leaving France during a session of Parliament. Moreover, it was imperative that he should be in Paris on the occasion of the National Fete on July 14th. It has now been settled that the French Chambers shall rise on July 4th. Another element of difficulty has been to adjust the engagements of the august personages concerned to the dates proposed for the forthcoming visit of the King of Italy, first of all to France, and then to England. The details of King Victor Emmanuel's journey are, it is understood, yet awaiting settlement, and the dates are not determined. The French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who is now in Paris, returns to London on Monday.

The sensation of Monday was the representation of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Theatre de la Renaissance. Early in the morning number of people endeavoured to obtain seats at the box office, but she told that there were none left. At the agencies, for a baignoire usually sold for £3, no less than £6 was being asked. The venture has cost Mr. Frohman a considerable sum of money, for it cannot be imagined for one moment, even after taking into consideration the audience, that more than £300 was realized, and there is every reason to believe that the expenses of the performance and transport of scenery and properties were something like £1,000. However, it has proved a big advertisement for the Frohman management, which it appears, is what was desired. The scene in the auditorium was somewhat of an exception to the rule, for foreign players are generally so poorly received here that it is not surprising that their visits are few and far between, and even for this unique representation of "The Admirable Crichton" the parisians did not make any special effect to be present—except in such cases as M. Jules Claretie, M. le Bargy, M. Geitry, and other such persons who are interested in the English stage. The audience consisted chiefly of English and American. At the close of the play behind the scenes, not a word of French could be heard. Everybody seemed to be in a terrific hurry, especially on the stage, where packing cases were to be seen on all sides. Dressers were complaining audibly of the discomfort of French theatres. Miss Irene Vanbrugh said that the company were delighted at the enthusiastic reception. "Each line," she said "went as it does in London, and although very tired, we are most pleased with the visit; however, it is not one we should like to pay every week." As every one who is acquainted with the French stage will understand. The Admirable Crichton would never be a success in Paris; it is much too simple in construction for the Parisians, and would be treated more as a pantomime than anything else. Nevertheless, Mr. Barrie's play has been highly praised. As to the notices the French press seem to think that, in the case of Mr. H. B. Irving, the role is treated too seriously.

GENERAL KIKEWICH, president of "Devonians in London," is circularizing members of the society inviting subscriptions for a proposed memorial at Bideford to Charles Kingsley. It is pointed out that Bideford owes a great deal to Kingsley, and Westward Ho, the village, lies but a few miles to the west of Bideford. Westward Ho has also a claim to distinction in that Rudyard Kipling was educated there, and it was in the school magazine of the United Service College, "Westward Ho," that we can observe the first-fruits of Kipling's literary genius. Enormous numbers of Americans annually visit Bedford, Westward Ho, and Clovelly, and the projected memorial to Charles Kingsley has the approval of Miss Kingsley and Mrs. Harris (Lucas Malet), who had a residence at Clovelly, the quality built and still more quaintly situated village on the North Devon coast.

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Yet again": Tropical vegetation, in all its variety and beauty well-wooded compounds, life luxurious, fruit and flowers in a wealth of profusion, ever blooming, ever fair"—P. AND O. POCKET-BOOK.

"Or if you prefer it": "Singapore, lying on the ocean highway from west to east, is the greatest coaling station of the Orient . . . I have even heard of football and hockey at Singapore within twenty miles of the Equator."—GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON.

"If those fellows went ashore," added Smithson, "it was the poet's off-day also the sportsman's. What have they got? Chinamen, rickshaws, squalid shops, blue pants and pig-tails, a loquacious bunnia, whose conversation lacks point, dog-carts, mud and Malays, Port Trust projects, and things to make a Bombay man blush for his own city."

"Eh, what? That story about the Raglan hotel and the scrap of Taipan conversation not quite suited to the drawing room?

"Yes; but why does he want to bluah?"

"Dunno; there was no talk o' a Raglan hotel!"

"Excuse me; a Scot went into the Lord Raglan hotel at Strathspey and complained of the bannocks and brose. 'If yere no awa' in a jiffy all fetch ye a skelp o' the lug' said Boniface. 'Then I'll see the Laird o' Raglan hissell,' replied Jock in anger and set out to search for hero of the Crimea, who had already been in his grave for five and twenty years."

"Why, that's the story of her Majesty's Theatre and the Prince of Wales hotel, to say nothing of Watson's and the Fitzgerald in Bombay."

"But who was Raffles anyhow?"

"What colossal ignorance!" I remarked, amazed.

But at night I crept down to my four-berthed cabin and turning on the five electric lights and six fans, I searched my tomes of Ready-Made Learning to find that the gentleman after whom this particular hostelry was named was once upon a time a clerk in the East India House and that after serving in Penang he developed into lieutenant-governor of Java. Becoming Sir Shannon River, I mean Sir Stamford Raffles, he annexed Singapore when it was but a forest-covered island with a population of Malay fishermen.

P. S.—I only write at all from this place because I want to tell you that it is hotter than Bombay, that its climate is like a recently watered greenhouse, that you are stewing the whole day and that Mr. William Maxwell, one of the correspondents who went round the world with the Duke of Cornwall and York, said that people who are not salamanders and have not had the privilege of being brought up in incubators, would rather view Singapore from the cool distance. Same time he declares, as I am ready to believe, that only when we escape this vapour bath do we think of the scenic and social potentialities of Singapore, of the beauties beyond, and of trim gardens and orchards, where the red mangostine grows and the evil-smelling durien, for which men cultivate an unnatural taste.

"But what's a durien?" inquired the irrepressible.

"A durien is a durian or durion," I replied, knowing by intuition that they must be one and the same thing.

Then we got up steam once more, thanking heaven that at last we had turned that, which being conceived to have position but not parts or dimensions, is incapable of being turned, and that henceforth on our ship's head——

"Sheep's head" suggested Smithson "You mean the ship's nose or bows or prow or bowsprit or anything else you like. Got a mast head and a figure head, sometimes, but while one points up, the other looks down—neither of them a head nor ahead. Also cat-heads, but they point sideways, and bulkheads which run crosswise, but no plain head. A head is the only thing known to animal physiology that a ship has not got."

"Very well," I agree "that our ship's nose will be pointing due north."

"Due fiddlesticks! Your navigator has a sheep's head if you do! You go north and by east and a good deal of east at that. Due north you'd go slick into the Gulf of Siam."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russel presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE VALLIBHOY HASSANBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL KADAR.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, said he intended to apply for an interim order, but as the application was opposed, and the creditor had filed his affidavit late last night, he would ask that the arguments be allowed to stand over for a week, and that the first hearing which was fixed for that day, might be adjourned for three months. The application was granted.

RE BHUKHANDAS LALLUBHOY.

Mr. Starkie Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, saying that the appeal filed from his lordship's decision in the case was on the board, and would be disposed of shortly. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODARDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months postponement of the hearing of the matter. Counsel said that insolvent had served notices on over a hundred creditors, and only a few remained unserved.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's extension of the interim orders and an order for substituted service on Kalka Dawa, one of the creditors, who had remained unserved. His lordship granted the application.

RE MORRARJEE LALJEE.

On the application of Mr. Bhanderker, the insolvent was granted his personal discharge.

RE RAOJEE KHIMJEE.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for leave for substituted service of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not lodge his books of account in the Official Assignee's office, and for the service of the notice for the insolvent's examination under section 39 of the Insolvency Act. Counsel said that the insolvent was in Court when the rule was taken out, but had since made himself scarce and was nowhere to be found. His lordship granted the application.

RE PESTONJI MANEKJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges:—Ananta Bhawoo Desai; Abdul Kadar; Maneckjee Pestonjee Mukadum; and Isak Sulleman Lakdawalla.

THE Hon. Sydney Holland, son of Viscount Knutsford, who was once facetiously described by the Lord Mayoress "the most successful beggar in London," has added to his achievements in the cause of Medical charities by the grand results secured by his active participation in the efforts of the committee of titled ladies who organized the ball at the Albert Hall in aid of the London Hospital.

THE inauguration of the monument at Chartres has brought Pasteur stories upon the order of the day. One of the best of them relates to some experiments which the philosopher conducted at the request of the Emperor Napoleon, at Compiegne. After his departure his room was assigned to a lady visitor, who woke up, hearing a strange crackling noise, at the dead of night. Supposing the chimney to be on fire, she leapt out of bed. Her foot alighted upon a cold and clammy object. She struck a light and found herself surrounded by an army of jumping frogs, which she threw out of the window with the assistance of the chambermaid. Pasteur, it appeared, had been inoculating frogs, and had left a bagful of them in the wardrobe. The chambermaid finding the bag and perceiving that it was damp, had thrown it under the bed without examining the contents.

THE LABOUR SITUATION IN AMERICA.

EXAMPLES OF INCREASED WAGES.

WAGES for both skilled and unskilled labour in the United States have increased so rapidly in some of the larger cities that men are receiving actually double the amount weekly and monthly which they were paid five years ago, in spite of the reduction in the number of working hours. Men who are merely laying bricks and setting stone on buildings in New York City at present are receiving no less than four dollars daily for working just eight hours. According to consular reports of a number of European countries, these men are paid nearly as much in one day as men following similar vocations are paid in a week in a number of European countries. Men who dig trenches, carry building supplies on their backs, and perform other duties which do not require expertness, are receiving as much as American carpenters and bricklayers five years ago. To show how the industrial trusts have had to give in to the demands of their men it may be stated that in seven different combinations of this kind the wages of the skilled employees have been raised to various amounts ranging from an increase of 7.22 per cent. to 29.37 per cent. Some of the unskilled labourers on the pay-roll of these corporations have had their wages increased actually 34 1-2 per cent., or nearly doubled, within the last four years. From this percentage the increase ranged down to 7.44 per cent.

When the vast number of persons whose wages have been raised within the last two or three years are considered, an idea can be gained of what the drain upon American capital from this cause amounts to. Take the railroad employees, for example. As is well known, in 1902 a movement was begun for a general advance in wages. The men organized into unions took advantage of the activity in traffic when the companies were literally obliged to protect themselves, and demanded an increase which it is estimated will average at least 20 per cent. of the former scale. They included engineers, stokers, brakemen, repairers and ordinary labourers.

According to the last census this force in the United States aggregates 1,100,000 men. Up to the time of the demand the various railroad companies paid them 550,000,000 dols. annually. As all of the larger corporations and nearly all of the smaller ones have been forced to accede, this extra expenditure alone represents 110,000,000 dols. which must come out of the net earnings of the companies. But these constitute only a portion of the increased expenditures. The building trades in every large city in the country have either been forced the employers to come to their terms or are at present on strikes which are costing the employers far more than the increase in wages would probably represent for a term of years. In nearly every line of industry there has been a movement of increase wages. The demands of the coal miners, the smelters, the machine-shop workers and ship-builders, have been granted in most instances simply for the reason that the companies could not cease operations except at a great financial loss, and chose the lesser of the two evils. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the amount of capital which is represented by this drain upon the employers of the United States, but one can realise that it is enormous.

America has become a Labour Utopia, if such a condition could exist, but the question is how long the capitalists can stand it. No one believes that we are to have such an era of prosperity as has continued for the last five or six years. It is too great to be permanent. Already there are indications that the demand for manufactured products is slackening. We are buying less iron and steel from abroad, which is one indication of the fall in the trade barometer. The furnaces of the United States are now able to produce as much iron as is required, while a year ago they were far behind their orders. There is also a slight cessation of sales of other staples. Thanks to the unusually large crops in the West, many of the railroad companies will probably be able to make up the deficiency caused by the increase in wages in their grain traffic; but another year may see a great falling off in the harvest, and a consequent shrinkage in freight earnings. The boom in building in New York has been a most important factor in various industries on account of the large demand for building material; but most of the important improvements will be completed within the next three or four years, and before that time the contractors will have all of the supplies they need. The transportation companies have expended such large sums in recent years for rolling-stock and route improvements that the demand for rails, locomotives, and cars have already begun to slacken.

To sum it all up there are many signs which point to a general decrease in industrial activity in the United States,—how extensive cannot be predicted, but should it be very pronounced there is no question but that many of the mills and factories of the country will be obliged to shut down unless they dismiss a part of their force of hands or the latter consent to a reduction in wages. There is little hope of the latter, however, owing to the present strength of the labour unions. The federation of Labour alone represents over 2,000,000 members, included in this and other organizations are at least 80 per cent. of the skilled workmen of the United States. The unions are undoubtedly to-day far more powerful than similar organizations in Great Britain, and, as already stated, have had employers practically at their mercy. Under these circumstances, the only recourse left to the employer will be to close operations, possibly with great loss not only to himself but the operatives, but apparently this is what will have to be done if business becomes such that he cannot run his plant and meet his expenses.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The wall's own weight swinging back in its position would be sufficient to cause it to break some where about the middle and to fall inwards, while the portions to the east and west owing to the abutment afforded by the ends of the side walls would remain, it being broken up into doors and windows would lighten and weaken the wall. I have prepared a rough diagram illustrating my theory. (The diagram was put in as Exhibit SS). I think the parapet above the terrace roof would also fall. I think the third floor having given way would fall on the second and first floors, breaking the beams and causing a similar jarring effect on the south wall, which would make it fall inward. I think it would practically crumble downward rather than fall in any particular direction. The whole thing would be done in a few seconds practically instantaneously. My theory is not weakened by the south wall alone falling, because the south wall is the only one that could be acted on in the same way. All other three walls were buttressed by the rest of the building.

THE BEAMS.

Apart from their dimensions, I would not have passed either B C or D beams for building use. I have inspected them and say this from the unsound nature of the timber. Beam C is worse than beam B and was not in my opinion a piece of timber that would have been used in a building of this description. I think that the beams were all dangerous and any one of them might have caused an accident when the rooms began to be occupied. I think beam D was the most dangerous. The ramming of the terrace roof is an ordinary building operation and the only effect I could think of it would be to loosen the mortar in the long unbonded joints of the Forebunder wall. I had a difficulty in my theory on the supposition of there being a wall-plate in the south wall, which was removed when I knew of its non-existence. No competent supervising architect would have passed any of the beams if he saw them before they were put up and he would examine them in the ordinary course of supervision. Any carpenter would know all the beams as bad beams, because I do not think any competent mistry should have passed those beams. I think the fact of the Forebunder stone wall being unbonded to the side wall was a very serious defect. I never heard of a similar defect to such an extent in any building. The pillars would make no difference.

The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE Eton College authorities have requested the Windsor Corporation Waterworks to place fourteen hydrants in their mains supplying the College houses at the expense of the authorities, independently of what steps the urban authority will adopt.

THE "Irish Times" says that a rumour is in circulation that the King has decided on establishing a permanent Royal residence in Ireland, it being stated that Rockingham Boyle, co. Roscommon, is the mansion chosen by the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of the King.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

SAFES WITHIN SAFES.

A VISIT TO MESSRS. H. S. KING'S NEW BANK.

AMONGST the many recent alterations in the architectural features of London, by no means the least notable has been the erection of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s magnificent new banking premises in Pall Mall. Almost facing the Athenæum, the new buildings, with its fine Palladian façade, presents a most imposing exterior that does great credit to the skill of Mr. Thompson, the architect who is responsible for the design.

Inside, on the ground floor, handsome polished Scagliola pillars, with floreated capitals, support an artistic ceiling, give an excellent and harmonious general effect, which cannot fail to please the most critical. Even the electric light fittings, and the metal scroll work over the splendid mahogany counters, are designed to match the rest of the scheme. Throughout, every detail has been considered in the same careful and capable manner and as a whole the result may be justly considered as a distinct triumph in decorative art.

The ground floor presented a scene of great animation when the "military mail" representative entered. Ignoring the receiving cashier's department and passing with a sigh of regret the paying cashier's counter, the representative was referred from the enquiry section to the manager's private office. He had barely time to note the sumptuous furnishing of this apartment before he was introduced to the courteous manager, Mr. H. M. Hales, who, when the object of his visit was explained, very kindly offered to personally conduct our representative over the back premises.

After a preliminary survey of the ground floor, the main points of which have already been noticed, and a quick inspection of the room where the pay and pension business is transacted; Mr. Hales led the way through a side door and down a flight of steps into the vaults beneath the bank. He then produced a bunch of keys, and unlocked the strong room in which the firm's ledgers are kept, and when he switched on the electric light the representation saw rows upon rows of ponderous ledgers neatly arranged upon shelves and ready for instant reference. As the door of the strong room re-closed with a clang, Mr. Hales pointed out of hydraulic lift close at hand that is used to hoist the ledgers up to the counters on the ground floor.

This is only one of our three strong rooms remarked Mr. Hales, as he piloted our representative into the underground correspondence room, where a staff of clerks were busily engaged, and the typewriters clicked continuously. Next we saw the clerks' cloak room, where each man has a separate locker, and the lavatories, beautifully appointed and completed according to the latest requirements of sanitary science. Outside, the workmen were busily putting on some finishing touches, and, keeping a wary eye open to avoid brushing against their planks or tools we continued our tour until we reached a series of small rooms used for miscellaneous purposes.

Then, turning back for a short distance, Mr. Hales brought out his keys again and unlocked a strong steel grating that was protected by a massive outer door of solid steel. Passing through this open grating we found ourselves in another strong room, something similar to the one we had first entered except that it contained cash books and accounts, instead of ledgers. But this was only an outer room, through which it is necessary to pass to get to the strong room.

This apartment is also protected by a steel door and grating, and it is secured by a wonderful lock that to the ordinary person appears like a bewildering mass of intricate mechanism, and dial faces enclosed in a glass fronted case. The Military Mail man was completely puzzled by the aspect of the lock, until Mr. Hales explained that it was a time lock, and that when locked it was set to be opened at a certain hour. Until this hour arrives it is impossible to open it so, if by any extraordinary chance the keys were lost, stolen, or duplicated, the door could not be opened until the proper time. From outside the grating you see an enormous safe in the interior of the fire-proof strong room—this was a safe within a safe—and the representative did not presume to ask any questions respecting its contents but, whatever they may be, they are as safe from the attentions of an enterprising cracksman as if they were buried in the heart of a mountain.

After this experience, so dear and yet so far from so much wealth, it seemed rather like coming down in the world when we visited the boiler house, where hot air and steam is generated to warm the building from basement to roof. But the rigor of the heating apparatus sufficed to remind by an association of ideas that the strong rooms and safes in Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s bank are absolutely fire-proof.

In the near future there will be some more things to be seen, as the building next door has been purchased, and is to be converted into an extension of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s new premises, which are already the finest of their kind down West.

THE UNIFORM OF AN OFFICER OF THE LINE.

A "Military Correspondent," in "The Times," writes:—The improvements in military "modes" here set forth have taken place in my time. Very minor details I have not noted, nor the idiosyncratic requirements of various commanding officers. The dates are only approximate; also I have given no account of the separate changes of Indian patterns.

1880.—Tunics—badges of rank moved from collar to shoulder, gold lace shoulder cords introduced; mess-jackets—roll collar abolished, stand up collar introduced, gold lace shoulder cords introduced.

1881.—Facings—changed in many regiments, forage caps—"cheesecutter" pattern abolished, stiff caps with hanging peak introduced.

1883.—Field service caps introduced.

1883.—Miniature medals abolished.

1893.—Red serges (Indian pattern) abolished; English pattern introduced, with sword worn outside.

1895.—Red serges—pattern altered, sword worn inside; blue serges—Norfolk jacket shape introduced.

1898.—Belts—Sam Browne pattern introduced; blue cloth patrol jackets abolished; blue serges—pattern altered; black leggings abolished; brown leggings introduced; mess-jackets—roll collar reintroduced; all gold lace removed; gold lace shoulder cords abolished.

1901.—Tunics—collar and sleeve lace altered; gold lace put on tails; blue frock coats introduced.

1901.—Blue frock coats altered, buttons 9 in. apart instead of 4 in.; sashes—new pattern, to be worn round waist; full dress trousers—gold lace stripe abolished full dress sashes, gold lace aboli hed; great coats (grey) abolished; great coats (drab) introduced; field service caps abolished; forage caps (naval pattern) introduced; gold lace belts—pattern altered; drab serge coats introduced; buff belts—belts abolished, slings retained; miniature medals reintroduced.

1903—Drab serge coats—badges of rank altered.

It will readily be noticed how the authorities have been stimulated, I suppose by the lessons of the war, to urge on important reforms in uniform. Nor are they content to rest on their laurels; we are further promised that this year will see the abolition of the frock coat and drab grey coat and the reintroduction of the grey great-coat and of gold lace stripes on our full dress trousers, also the alteration of the badges of rank on our serge coat. When the great minds and energies of the authorities are spending themselves in imagining adornments for him, verily the officer would be ungrateful if he grudged spending part of his liberal emoluments on reforms so well devised for striking terror into his country's foes. And the taxpayer may rest assured that everything possible, at any rate in the way of tailoring, is being done to protect him from alarms and incursions.

FRESH TROUBLE FOR THE BENEDICTINES.

AN additional misfortune has befallen the expelled Breton Benedictines, who recently settled on the estate placed at their disposal by Lord Ashburnham, near Pembrey, in Carmarthenshire. The steamer which they had chartered to convey the furniture and effects of the community to their new home founded in the Channel, and with it went down nearly all that the luckless monks possessed. They have lost their library, two valuable altars, the sacred vessels and vestments, and the appliances for the manufacture of their celebrated cheese. By a culminating malfgoity of fate, the property was uninsured.

MISS WILHELMINA JAMESON, an Edinburgh teacher, who has been appointed English lecturer in Grenoble University, is the first lady to receive an official appointment in a French university.

THE arching of the Borogh tunnel on the Kalka-Simla Railway, was completed on Sunday last. The length of this tunnel is 3,803 feet. It is the second longest tunnel in India, that under the Khojak near Coaman being the longest. During the past few months the arching has been progressing at the rate of 250 linear feet per week, for which much credit is due to Mr. Edward, Executive Engineer, and to Syed Kasim Shah, Subdivisional Officer in charge of the work as also to Messrs. Nanak Chand and Thakur Dass of Bhera who are the principal contractors. With the exception of four miles, the rails are now completely laid between Kalka and Simla.

A BOY'S CONFESSION.

TELLS HOW HE BURIED A BABY ALIVE.

AMAZING STORY.

A thin, raggedly-dressed match-boy of ten years, with pale, pinched face, but alert look, stood in the dock at the Stockton-on-Tees Police Court and listened composedly to the reading of his admission of murder. Seldom has a more astounding and callous confession than that of Patrick Knowles been heard by a magistrate. The boy was charged with the murder of a fifteen-months-old baby named Frederick Hughes, the son of a machinist. It will be remembered says the "Express" that the baby and a brother a year or two older were playing together when another boy came up and took Frederick away, saying he would buy him some sweets. Nothing more was heard of the baby until the afternoon of the following day, when some children running over a ballast heap in the old West Stockton iron works, now dismantled, accidentally unearthed the dead body of the infant. He had been buried alive. The crime remained a mystery for a week. Then, seven days later almost to an hour from the disappearance of Freddy Hughes, Patrick Knowles failed in an audacious attempt to wheel off in a barrow a little girl named Lynas playing in the street with her brother.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

On being arrested, the match-boy calmly admitted having killed Frederick Hughes. This was his confession, read in court by an inspector:—"Last Saturday week I was playing in Bridge-road with another boy named 'Chapnee' (Chapman). We saw a baby standing on the footpath. Chapnee picked the child up. It was crying. "He carried it up High-street as far as Robinson's shop. He then made him walk.' (Here Knowles had corrected his story.) "I have told you lies about Chapnee. He was not with me at all last night, but he was this Saturday. I was by myself when I found the baby. I found him in Parkfield, not in Bridge-road. "I carried him so far and then made him walk. I came from Parkfield down to Yalm-lane and up High-street, and up a street, and through under a bridge to the new town. "I went through a little gate on this side (showing his right hand). When I got through the little gate I carried the baby, and he fell asleep. I carried him about as far into the field as is from here to that white board (eighty yards.)" I laid the baby down and made a hole with my hand. I put the baby in the hole on his back. "He woke up when I put him in the hole and shouted 'Oh mammy!' and cried. "I lifted his pinny over his face and pulled the muck on to him with my hands. "He was crying and kicking. He was trying to get up, and I put some bricks upon him and a big piece of stone. It was slag. I then left him and went home. The inspector stated that when Knowles was being removed to the cells he said it was all lies about Chapman. No further evidence was called, and the boy was remanded for a week.

HOW KNOWLES WAS CAPTURED.

It is owing to the prompt action of Mrs. Lynas that the capture of Knowles on Saturday was due. When her little boy ran home to say that his sister had been taken away by a boy on a barrow, the murder of the previous week flashed across the mother's mind. Fortunately, the little ones had not gone far from the house to play, and Knowles was overtaken in a minute or two. He was first taken to Mrs. Lynas residence. While he was detained there pending the arrival of the police, a neighbour promised to let him go if he told the whole truth. Knowles promptly told the story of the burying of the other baby. A rather curious point arises in the case owing to the age of the lad Knowles. Up to the age of seven no child can be guilty of a crime; and between the ages of seven and fourteen the prosecution have to produce evidence not only that the accused person committed the act with which he is charged, but also that at the time he committed it he knew the wickedness of it. A person of fourteen and upwards is held fully responsible for his acts unless he or his advisers can show that he was not capable of knowing what he was doing.

SOME BOY MURDERERS.

For parallels to the Stockton crime one must go back several years. On October 17, 1895, a little child, aged two and a half years, named Sydney Dowling, while playing in Sydney-grove, City-road disappeared, and was shortly afterwards found dead and stripped naked in an adjoining stable. He had been suffocated by the forcing of a quantity of paper down his throat. Alfred Gamble, a lad of sixteen, of Holloway, who had been seen with the child, was taken into custody, but after a lapse of several weeks was released owing to lack of evidence. Before the coroner and the magistrates he earnestly protested his innocence, declaring that he was too fond of children to harm one. The case had a startling sequel. On the 6th December following, a Mrs. Cattle, living at 9, Sydney-grove, missed her little boy, aged three years, and raised an alarm. Screams had been heard coming from the stable close by (in which the body of the child Dowling was found), and the locked doors were forced. The child was found hidden under some baskets and tied up in a sack. He was still alive, though stabbed in two places.

PRONOUNCED INSANE.

Gamble, who had been seen to leave the stable and lock the doors shortly before, was once again taken into custody. He was brought up at the Central Criminal Court, where he was pronounced insane, and sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. He was an epileptic, and appears to have committed the crimes in a fit of murderous frenzy. Afterwards he remembered nothing whatever about them. One of the most appalling stories of murder by children of recent years is that of Robert Coombes, who in 1895 at the age of thirteen, murdered his mother at Plaistow. The father was a ship's steward and was at sea at the time. The mother was stabbed in her bed by the boy Robert, who had bought a dagger-knife for the purpose. He declared that his younger brother, aged twelve, had instigated him, but the latter denied this. The murder was not discovered for several days, although a man was living in the house, and in the meantime the boys lived on money taken from their mother's dress pocket. Robert Coombes, who was committed to a lunatic asylum, wrote some extraordinary letters from gaol, declaring that if he was not hanged he would commit suicide. In his last letter he enclosed a will, leaving £60,000 to his father and £300 to each of the prison warders.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 1,

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Communication Trinidad Demerara interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	3	30 p.m.	9	28
Teheran	1st	11	30 p.m.	2	57
Suez	1	2	35 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 1st July 1903.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	43	0	1
Karachi	0	13	0	6
Madras	0	35	0	6

MRS. SADLEIR JACKSON, well known in sporting circles in England and Ireland, was robbed at her residence near Middleton, co. Cork of £3,000 worth of jewellery, principally diamonds.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It is now though probable that Vienna will this year be the scene of a meeting between the German and Austrian Emperors. The German Emperor has accepted an invitation from the Archduke Frederick to shoot over his estate in September, and will utilise the occasion to revisit Vienna, which, it is stated, he has not seen, for six years.

All things come to Paris—even the mosquitoes which are now more familiar than agreeable in a city which but lately knew them not, nor desired acquaintance The many sheets of ornamental, but stagnant or sluggish water are believed to have something to do with a situation which is rendering mosquito nets a necessity in many houses. Various remedies are suggested—from filling up the ponds to poisoning the water.

Miss Hanna, the daughter of the great organiser of Republican victoria in the United States, is described by the "New York Herald" as a masterful young lady. She has recently been married to Mr. J. M. 'Cormick, son of the United States Minister to Russia; but after overcoming obstacles, The Ohio Republican Convention was originally fixed for the same day as her wedding, and her father telegraphed suggesting delay in the marriage. Convention must be postponed was the prompt reply; wedding cannot. A little later another suggestion of delay was made in order that President Roosevelt might attend without interfering with his Western tour. President will change date of his tour, she telegraphed in reply—and once more the lady had her way.

The extensive new coal beds in the Campine region, along the Netherlands-Flemish border, are believed to be the richest in the Low Countries. They are believed to cover an area of 450 miles, and in many parts the seams exceed thirty feet in thickness. On the other hand, the shafts will in parts have to be sunk to a depth of 2,500 feet.

The recent revival of interest in walking has led to efforts to lower previous records in climbing summits in the lake District. In 1868 a record was established by climbing the summits of the Scawfell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw groups within 24 hours. The summits (topped) were Helvellyn, The Raise, Bow Fell, Hanging Knott, Great End, Scawfell Pikes, Scawfell, Great Gable, Skiddaw, and Saddleback. In September 1901 the time for the same round was reduced to 23 1-4 hours, with the Fairfield and Pillar summits added. On the last Thursday in May the record was once more successfully assailed, all the summits named being climbed in 22 hours seven minutes.

It must occur to everyone with what marvellous aptness the words which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of Richard II. fit the murdered Alexander:—

"Within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court, and there the antick sits,
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp;
Allowing him a breath, a little scene;
To monarchize, be fear'd and kill with looks;
Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
As if this flesh which walls about our life
Were brass impregnable; and humoured thus,
Comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!".

The reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. H. Samuel, should dissipate the fear which sometimes finds expression that great Britain is compelled, by the adverse balance of trade, to sell out its investments. Mr. Ritchie is happily able to show that, in regard to foreign securities at all events, exactly the reverse process is in operation. In 1881-82, the income thus derived by British investors from capital so placed was £30,600,000; ten years later, their receipts amounted to £54,700,000; In 1901-2, there was a fresh jump to £62 600,000. Thus, in 20 years, this source of our national wealth almost exactly doubled in productive

PURELY PERSONAL.

No Parliamentarian who knew Sir Edward Hulse can have read of his death without feeling extreme sympathy and regret. Gentle, modest, and good-hearted, he was a man whom nobody could help liking. In the House he did not try to play any figure, but he was very well known personally, and was very popular. When the war broke out he never hesitated about his duty to go and do his share of the work and the fighting, and it was undoubtedly the hardships and the injuries he received in the campaign that accounted for his self-inflicted death. He was naturally a cheerful man and an unselfish one, and indeed it was characteristic of him that he never annoyed anybody with his troubles, and when his brain was no longer able to stand the strain of incessant pain, he quietly got out of life without saying anything of his intentions to anybody. He was married to a very charming and intellectual woman—the daughter of Sir Edward Lawson—and doubtless the enforced separation from wife and child had something to do with the darkening of a truly sunny temper. With all his immense success in life Sir Edward Lawson has had more than his share of personal sorrow; in a few years he had lost wife and a son-in-law, and the poor lad who was burned at Eton was a son of one of his cousins. The favourites of fortune are not always those to whom life in all its aspects brings most happiness.

Lord Rosebery enjoyed the experience of travelling down to Epsom in the guard's van the other evening. Workpeople had filled up every compartment, so, being rather late, he jumped into the guard's van among the bicycles and boxes, and stood with an excellent cigar chatting to the guard.

At Wimbledon he very accommodatingly got out while the luggage was put on to the platform, and then got in again. He looked very much like most men of a Saturday evening, with a straw hat and a serge suit. Only a massive watch guard in gold showed, that he was possessed of some of this world's gear. And thus the train steamed into Epsom with—in a double sense—a late Prime Minister among the luggage.

Next week M. A. P. celebrates its fifth birthday. I am proud and glad to be able to say that the paper in completing its first lustrum, is entering upon a sixth year of yet more robust prosperity than any of the five years that have gone by, successful as those years have been, each, indeed, better than its predecessor. We shall commemorate the event by a double Birthday Number of 48 pages, at twopence, in which all the well-known features of M. A. P. will be retained, but augmented by a goodly store of fiction and special articles. It might be well for readers in outlying districts to place their orders as early as possible with their newsagents, to save possible disappointment and delay.

Lord Norton, who, as far back as 1841, entered the House of Commons as Member for North Staffordshire, for which constituency he sat for no less than thirty-seven years, will soon be entering upon his ninety-first year. It is given to few men to be a legislator for ten years over the half century. Though for many years a member of Mr. Disraeli's ministries, the friendships of Sir Charles Adderley and his strongest personal ties were mainly with the Liberal leaders. Such friends include the late Lord Selborne, late Duke of Argyll, the late Lord Herschell, the late Lord Kimberley, and, last but not least, Mr. Gladstone himself. Lord Norton, the kindest of dear William's enemies as Mrs. Gladstone wrote of him, was in truth on terms of almost life-long intimacy with the great Liberal leader, and one of Lord Norton's most cherished recollections is the visit of the ex-premier and Mrs. Gladstone to Hams Hall. Lord Norton's seat near Birmingham, in 1995, when amongst other places shown to the illustrious guests was Drayton Manor, the home and heritage of the great Sir Robert Peel.

In spite of his advanced age, Lord Norton is wonderfully active. It is but lately that he has given up horse-riding, but he still takes considerable exercise and his mental activity has increased rather than diminished. Of a morning you will find him in his own praticular sanctum—a room opening out of the fine hall, lined with countless volumes and filled in many a valued drawer and cabinet with autograph letters from friends, partisans, and antogonists, on the momentous party questions of half a century. Here is one he shows you from Mr. Gladstone, in which the Grand Old Man shows unreservedly how deeply he felt the secession of the late Duke of Argyll on the Home Rule Question. Others are from various Royalties, not omitting the gracious autograph-letter of the late Queen written in tenderly sympathetic terms on the occasion of the loss sustained by Lord Adderley in the death by drowning of a favourite son.

Of the part played by Lord Norton in the formation of England beyond the seas it is history to speak. As Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies he was fortunate in his friendship with the great Colonial expert, Mr. Gibbons Wakefield, whose approval he had in initiating the granting of self-government to various dependencies. From the terrace which surrounds a portion of his ancestral home, looking upon as essentially English a view as it is possible to see, one realises with pleasure that years ago, upon this self-same spot in these same changeless surroundings, the whole constitution of New Zealand was worked out and elaborated. One can imagine the frequent pacings to and fro, the down-cast faces of those that spoke or listened, the long arguments the frequent pros and cons, till at the last a step was taken in Imperial history pregnant with possibilities for the growth of Greater Britain. Lord Norton, then Sir Charles Adderley, was also largely identified with the Merchant Shipping Bill, which he piloted through stormy Parliamentary seas amid the gales of Plimsoll agitation. Sir Charles was then President of the Board of Trade.

It is interesting to note that Lord Norton is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell a fact which is emphasised by the fine portrait of the Lord Protector, from the original in Florence, which hangs over the mantelpiece in the hall. The relationship exists through Lord Norton's mother, who was a daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, Warwickshire, a descendant of Sir John Hartopp, a representative of Leicestershire in the reign of Charles the Second. This worthy had married a daughter of General Fleetwood, Mrs. Fleetwood being a daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Before her marriage with General Fleetwood she was the wife of the famous revolutionary commander General Ireton. Notable also in the hall is the Adderley chair, which was designed and carved by Hart, of Grahamstown, and exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was presented to Sir Charles Adderley by the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, in gratitude to him for his successful opposition to the proposal to make Cape Colony a penal settlement. They also christened their chief street in Capetown Adderley Street, as an enduring memorial of the then Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hams Hall is situated on the banks of the Tame in Warwickshire, and is a large building in the Italian style, rebuilt by Lord Norton's namesake and predecessor, Mr. Charles Bowyer Adderley, a century and a half ago. One of the founders of the family was Gentleman of the Wardrobe to four Sovereigns—Henry VIII and his three children, Edward VI, and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. This particular property of the Adderleys has been in their possession since the time of the Charles I, Lord Norton is a tall man with distinct and distinguished features. Dressed in a loose, easy-fitting country coat, you are not surprised to hear that he daily has some Board, agricultural or educational, to attend; that he is an active guardian and that he himself administers his considerable estates, and adds to his experience of fostering the colonies that of engendering home growths and British industries.

Lord Norton has lived in five reigns. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1828. His family estates came to him early in life on the death of a great uncle. He has been a generous landlord.

Your interesting pen-picture of Abdul-Hamid, as viewed through Greek spectacles, tempts me to think (writes a Scottish man of letters) that you may like to have a bird's-eye sketch of his Turkish Majesty as I saw him in the spring of last year, at the imposing ceremony of the Selamlik or state visit to the Mosque, which takes place every Friday. On the eve of our arrival at Constantinople, the Saltan had been greatly alarmed by reports (partially true) of a recent attack on the German Emperor. There were strict orders in consequence that no foreigners were to be admitted to the ceremony; and the ubiquitous British tourist, who is usually conspicuous one of the garden terraces of the palace, was on the occasion conspicuous by his absence. We, however, being under the personal aegis of the British Ambassador, were admitted into the Ambassador's gallery, forming a wing of the Place of Yildiz Kiosk, and opening on to a private garden.

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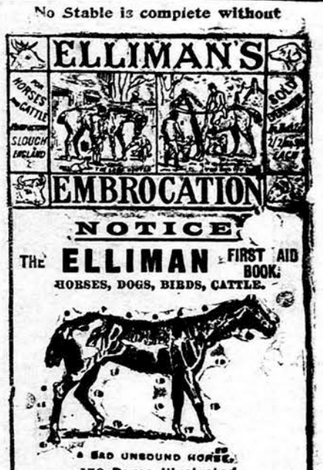

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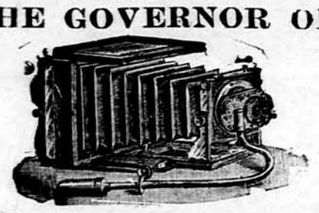

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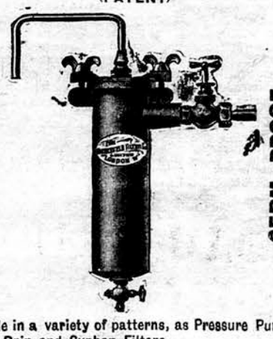

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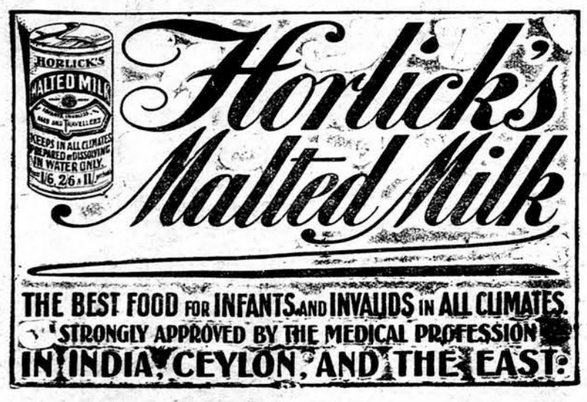

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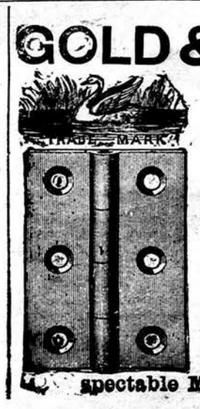

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